

erals of the Korean People's Army, Heroes of the Republic, model combatants and Labour Heroes.

After Li Bong Gyom, First Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, declared the meeting open, the national anthem was played.

General Oh Jin Wu, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, made the report at the meeting.

He first stressed that though the Korean People's Army is only 21 years old as a regular army, it is our Party's revolutionary armed forces with a brilliant history of struggle of nearly 40 years since the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first revolutionary armed forces of our people.

Pointing out that the Korean People's Army founded by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, as the continuer of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, is an army of revolution, an army of the people, whose mission it is to defend with lives the Party and the Leader and fight for the country and people, he referred to the fact in detail that the Korean People's Army, our Party's revolutionary armed forces, has inherited in an all-round way the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Reviewing the glorious militant path the Korean People's Army has traversed, he pointed with pride to the fact that beside those veteran revolutionary fighters who directly participated in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, there emerged tens of thousands of revolutionary pivots in the People's Army, tempered in the thick of the Fatherland Liberation War.

All victories and successes the People's Army has scored in the past 21 years, he emphasized, owe entirely to the great Marxist-Leninist military thought and brilliant military strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung who has led the Korean revolution from victory to victory in 40-odd years. He remarked in detail on the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, not only founded the Korean People's Army, our Party's revolutionary armed forces, but advanced the correct line and concrete ways for strengthening and developing it at every stage of the development of the revolution and personally organised and led the struggle for their implementation.

The great military thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung means a further creative development of the Marxist-Leninist military theory under new historical conditions and has made a great contribution to further enriching the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism as a whole, stressed the reporter.

He emphasized that the Korean people feel boundless pride in having Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great Leader of the revolution and that the Korean People's Army guided by the great military thought of the Leader, military strategic genius, will always be victorious. In the name of the soldiers, non-commissioned officers, officers and generals of the three services of the Korean People's Army and the Korean Garrison, together with the entire Korean people, the reporter reverentially extended, on the occasion of the 21st birthday of the Korean People's Army, the greatest honour and glory to Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who brightly illumines the road ahead of our people and the People's Army as the sun does.

Then the report was interrupted by the enthusiastic applause which shook the meeting hall.

The reporter touched upon the tasks of the entire people and officers and men of the People's Army to further promote socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, fortify more firmly the country's political, economic and military might, actively support the ever-mounting revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people, complete the South Korean revolution, unify the fatherland and achieve the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

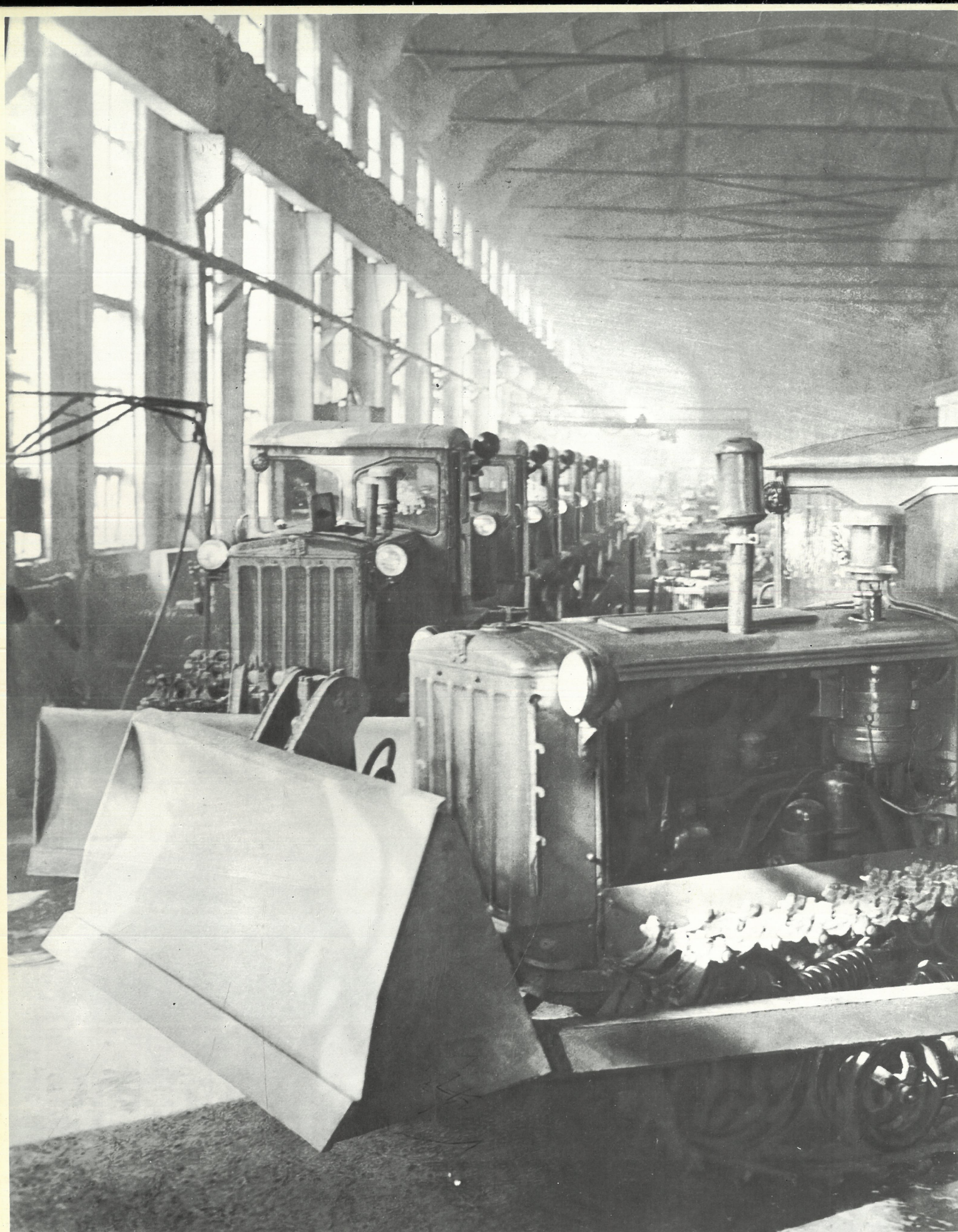
The attendants of the meeting renewed their determination to advance, advance, struggle and advance for the ultimate victory of our revolution, rallied closely around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Similar meetings were held at provincial and county seats, cities, and units of the Korean People's Army and Korean Garrison.



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At present our country produces many large-size machines to successfully ensure the huge projects of nature-remaking to be carried out in the future. Photo: Bulldozers are manufactured in the Kiyang Tractor Factory in large numbers.

Korea Today



FRONT COVER: Mangyongdae where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was born and spent his childhood, is a historic cradleland of revolution dear to the hearts of our people.

Today, the working people from all parts of our country visit Comrade Kim Il Sung's paternal home to learn his great revolutionary history and revolutionary ideas

Photo by Kim Hyong Jin

BACK COVER: Spring at Mangyongdae

No. 154

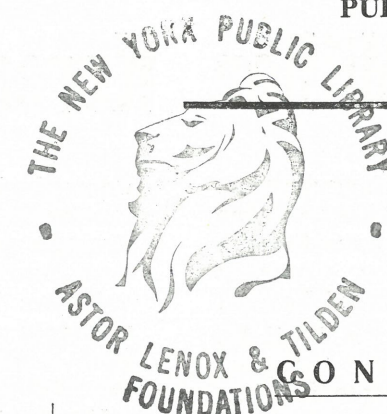
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Mangyongdae Dear to the Hearts of 40 Million Korean People

Spring has come to historic Mangyongdae. This spring, too, people throng Mangyongdae from every corner of the country with the feeling of limitless reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

It is here in Mangyongdae that on April 15, 1912, was born Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who, taking upon himself the destinies of the fatherland and the nation, fought with devotion only for the freedom and independence of the fatherland and for the happiness and prosperity of the people for over 40 years since the first day of his revolutionary struggle and brought our people so happy and thriving a life as they enjoy today.

The old home of Comrade Kim Il Sung at Mangyongdae where he was born and passed his childhood is preserved as of old.

Everyone who visits the old home warmly feels the ardent patriotism and lofty revolutionary spirit of the ardent patriots and great revolutionaries of a family fought from generation to generation only for the restoration of the fatherland and liberation of the people, for the prosperity and happiness of generations to come.

Mr. Kim Ung Uh, great-grandfather of Comrade Kim Il Sung, fought in the van of the people's struggle to burn down the U.S. imperialist aggressors' pirate "Sherman" in 1866. And Mr. Kim Bo Hyon and Mrs. Li Bo Ik, his grandparents, waged a staunch struggle rendering an active help to their sons and grandsons in their revolutionary cause. They never bent their patriotic constancy even in face of the worst humiliation and persecution by the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

In particular, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, parents of Comrade Kim Il Sung, not only brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung into a great revolutionary and outstanding Leader of revolution, but also they themselves were indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who dedicated their whole life to the country's restoration and the people's freedom and liberation.

Also Mr. Kim Hyong Gwon and Comrade Kim Chol Ju, uncle and younger brother of

Comrade Kim Il Sung, were both dauntless Communists who joined the revolutionary struggle from their early age and dedicated their youth to the revolutionary cause.

Messrs Kang Dong Uk and Kang Jin Sok, maternal grandfather and uncle of Comrade Kim Il Sung, were also ardent anti-Japanese patriotic fighters.

Every visitor looks round with pious feelings the historic materials carefully preserved in the old home of Mangyongdae, the Study Place, Wrestling Place, Warship-shaped Rock, and other historic spots where the Leader cultivated patriotic spirit in his childhood. The visitors are caught by a boundless emotion and sublime feeling. Indeed, Mangyongdae lives deep in the hearts of our people, as the cradleland of revolution where the Korean revolution took its roots, as a place dear to the hearts of the 40 million Korean people.

Our people, therefore, respect and admire Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary family and chant Mangyongdae calling it "our heart."

Born into and brought up in such a revolutionary family, Comrade Kim Il Sung succeeded the cause of his father from his childhood; he ardently loved the country and had an infinite hatred for Japanese imperialism, the sworn enemy of our nation, and grew up into a great revolutionary.

When the nation-wide March First People's Uprising broke out in 1919, Comrade Kim Il Sung, though eight years old, followed a column of an anti-Japanese demonstration making for Poyngyang. He went as far as to Botongmun Gate witnessing for himself the vigorous struggle of the patriotic people. He returned to the Mangyong-bong hill together with the demonstrators and joined them when they shouted "Long live independence of Korea!"

When we stood on the Mangyong-bong hill, we felt as if we heard the ringing voice of "manse" he had shouted at that time with the lofty will not to live together with the national enemy and the class enemies under the same sky, and when we stood by the "Warship-shaped Rock" we felt as if we saw him in his childhood playing at soldiering with a long wooden sword in his hand to fight the Japanese imperialists who arrested his father.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung was fourteen years old, his father was arrested again by the police of the Japanese imperialists. On hearing the news, Comrade Kim Il Sung crossed the

Amrok River with a great purpose to restore the fatherland. Crossing the river, he resolved as follows:

"I was fourteen years old when I crossed the Amrok River with a firm resolution not to come back before Korea regained its independence. Then, young as I was, I hardly choked down the sorrow at the thought when I could again step on this land, when I could come back to this land where I had grown and the graves of the ancestors lay, singing the 'Song of the Amrok' composed by someone unknown."

Looking back at the receding mountains and river of the fatherland with such sorrow, Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly made up his mind to restore the fatherland without fail. And when he was fifteen years old, Comrade Kim Il Sung embarked on the road of revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung first organized in the autumn of 1926 a genuine Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization called "Down-With-Imperialism League," whose aim was to build up socialism and communism in Korea in the future and to that end to defeat Japanese imperialism and achieve liberation and independence of Korea.

In the spring of 1927 he shifted the centre of his revolutionary activities to Kirin where he organized the "Korean Communist Youth League," the "Anti-Imperialist Youth League" and other anti-Japanese revolutionary organizations around which he closely united youths, students and the broad masses of people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and mobilized the broad masses of youths, students and people in the struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and the Chinese reactionary military clique and also unfolded principled struggles against the nationalists and the factionalists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was arrested in the autumn of 1929 by the Chinese reactionary military clique while carrying on the revolutionary activities under the severe watch and suppression by Japanese imperialism and Chinese reactionary military clique. Yet he continued his struggle in the Kirin prison where he was confined.

No suppression and persecution by the enemies, however, could damp Comrade Kim Il Sung's firm belief in the restoration of the fatherland and communism as well as his fiery fighting spirit.

After his release from the prison in the spring of 1930 Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary lines of *Juche* on the Korean revolution he had been threshing over for long—the line of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the line of armed struggle, the lines of united front and of founding a Korean Communist party, etc., and he founded in person the glo-

rious Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, and, commanding the army, he led our people to the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland. A road to struggle and victory was thus opened before our people who had been languishing under the bayonet of the Japanese imperialists, and a new hope given to them.

During the 15 years of arduous struggles with the enemy thousands or tens of thousands strong, Comrade Kim Il Sung beat the enemy with the employment of superb tactics such as dexterous concentration, dispersion and movement; of attacking the west, while making sounds in the east and of striking the both east and west by appearing at any time in any of the enemy-entrenched places; of isolating the enemy at a point and wiping out the coming-to-aid enemy; of making a surprise attack on large forces by alluring the enemy with small forces; of letting the enemy fight each other by slipping into and out of the midst of the enemy agilely; of covering one thousand *ri* at a stretch, pretending to move far but coming back right under the nose of the enemy and changing in a moment a grand concentric march into a march in many small columns; of manoeuvring round with large forces on the track of secret course laid down beforehand in combination of large columns and small ones. And he led to victory the great cause of restoring the fatherland.

Whenever they heard about the victorious battles in which the anti-Japanese guerillas defeated the Japanese imperialists under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people looked up at him and saw in him the future fatherland who was fighting in the forests of Mt. Baekdu. And when they heard the gun report of victory made in the night air of Bocheonbo by Comrade Kim Il Sung who advanced into the homeland commanding a unit of the guerilla army, our people rose vigorously in the anti-Japanese struggle with a conviction that Korea would regain independence.

Even in the nights in the secret camps where snowstorms raged and even in the days of harsh fighting with the enemy, Comrade Kim Il Sung reflected on the morrow of our country which would stand up casting off the colonial chain and pictured the beautiful spring of Mangyongdae to himself.

One livelong night in a forest Comrade Kim Il Sung told his guerillas sitting around a bonfire as follows:

"Mangyongdae is the place where I was born and grew up.... As you all love your own native place, so I love Mangyongdae! Even a blade of grass and a trunk of tree are imbued with the desire and faith of the inhabitants there. Young trees I planted before may have grown up now. Why one should not think over, love

and hold these things dear!"

But, the native place and everything there what he held so dear and loved were being trampled underfoot mercilessly and plundered by the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

And yet, the anti-Japanese guerillas engraved on their minds the meaningful words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, burnt their hearts with a faith in the bright morrow dawning on the soil of the fatherland, and fought it out for 15 years with steadiness keeping a firm resolution that they would unfailingly liberate the fatherland and defend Mangyongdae and make it flourish further through generations.

In the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle directly organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung were steadily made organizational and ideological preparations for founding a Marxist-Leninist party and were built up the most glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and people which consist of the idea of *Juche* in the Korean revolution and lofty communist revolutionary spirit, the rich and priceless revolutionary achievements and precious experiences in struggle such as the establishment of people's revolutionary government, building of a revolutionary armed force, formation of the anti-Japanese national united front and realization of the anti-imperialist joint front, and the revolutionary work method and popular work style.

In August 1945 relying on the strong subjective force he had built up in person in the flames of the 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung defeated the Japanese imperialists and liberated the fatherland at length.

Amidst the jubilation over the liberation, our people welcomed the Leader returning home in triumph, with profound emotion and high glory.

After liberation when factionalists of all hues were up to filthy factional activities in the guise of patriots, Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out a great plan for the future of the Korean revolution and organized and mobilized our entire working people to the creation of a new life.

Comrade Kim Il Sung worked hard every day grudging even a minute. He seemed to have forgotten what he had been so longing for, visiting Mangyongdae.

One morning, on his way to Kangson, he pulled up his car at the fork where a road diverged into Mangyongdae.

Having stepped down, he looked at the Mangyong-bong hill in the distance and said to his adjutant as follows:

"...Here I see my native place after twenty years' absence.... In the village you will meet my old grandparents. Please give them my best regards and tell them that now that the country is liberated I am coming home in a few days. And let them know also that they will

live in a fine society.... See again here at this place tomorrow morning."

The native place! How much he had pined for it!

Mangyongdae had been the native place dear to all the guerillas; it had been imprinted on their minds in everyday's bivouac life on their way to the homeland. But, thus telling the adjutant, Comrade Kim Il Sung stepped inside the car again and rode for the Kangson Steel Works to see the working class there.

Though his old home was within a stone's throw from there, he would not call at it and passed by, for the sake of the revolutionary cause.

It was only after his first triumphal speech before the Korean people later that he visited his old home in Mangyongdae to have a moving reunion with his grandparents.

The Korean people, feeling it as their honour and happiness to have such a great leader, have ushered in a new era in the country's history in response to the Leader's call.

Upholding the Leader's teaching, our people who have succeeded the brilliant revolutionary traditions built up by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle period seized the power firmly in their hands and built up the country into a wealthy, strong democratic one, defended out the independence and honour of the fatherland with their lives from the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, smashed to smithereens the myth of "invulnerability" the U.S. imperialists had boasted of, and started the U.S. imperialist aggressors going downhill.

When the ceasefire came, the whole country was heaps of ashes, our people's life was in a difficult condition.

In those harsh days, however, the Leader led our people along the new road of struggle to recover from the war damages and hasten the country's socialist revolution and construction, and aroused our people to the grand march of Chollima.

Now, our people live in an age of thriving and prosperity as never seen in the history of our country.

In this land where happiness and delight prevail the whole society our people are raising higher the flame of struggle to safeguard the worthwhile socialist system the Leader established for them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung led our people always to victory and glory in the 15-year-long harsh struggle against Japanese imperialism and in the hard-fought struggles for beating back the enemy's invasion and leading the country along the road of prosperity on the soil of the liberated fatherland, and today he calls us to a more brilliant morrow.

(Continued on page 35)



Comrade Kim Il Sung talking with workers

Forever with the Leader

KIM MUN HO

It is April! The sunlight of balmy spring softly wraps the earth of the fatherland.

When the spring comes round every year making everything on earth vibrant with life, the hearts of our people are filled with limitless love and reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Everyone dashes forward towards the bright morrow, singing their happy life in the warm bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung who hewed an original way for the Korean revolution in the grimmest days of Japanese imperialist rule, with a firm conviction of the

restoration of the fatherland and the victory of the cause of communism and relying on the inexhaustible strength of the masses, and has built up a great powerful socialist country as we see today.

This spring, the steelworkers of Kangson, upholding the Party's new line of stepping up economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, have shortened again the smelting hour by more than two hours compared with last spring.

They have also increased the production capacity of their blooming mill nearly 8 times the rated capacity of 60,000 tons. This means the mill has surpassed

the production level set for the Seven-Year Plan.

Not a single day passes without seeing creation and miracle, innovation and upswing in Kangson.

And underlying those brilliant successes are the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Party and revolution, and the intense loyalty of our working class who have armed themselves firmly with his revolutionary ideas, the idea of *Juche*, and defend him with their lives at any time and at any place and carry out without fail his teachings through thick and thin.

Such a loyalty is not confined to Kangson alone. Also at mining faces thousands feet deep underground, on pelagic fishing grounds, or co-operative farms, our people are all firmly resolved to share their fate and the sweets and bitters forever with the sagacious Leader, entrusting everything to him not vacillating in whatever storm and stress and in whatever adversity.

Even in the hard post-war days when our people had to undergo harsh ordeals, the working class in Kangson always breathed and thought with the Leader and, following him singleheartedly, tided over all sorts of difficulties and brought about great, epoch-making changes in this land.

* * *

On July 27, 1953, our people won an historic victory in the three-year-long war by defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and outstanding military strategist.

Having defeated the U.S. imperialists, our people came out as one in the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

Carrying shovels and picks on their shoulders, the workers turned out like immortals to the compound of the works which was mercilessly destroyed by the U.S. imperialist beasts.

But, no one knew what to begin with and how to do.

Just at that time, that is, a week after the armistice, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally called on the steelworkers of Kangson with a great plan for postwar rehabilitation and construction.

The respected Leader told the workers that there would be nothing they could not do in the rehabilitation work if they pulled their strength and tackled with it determinedly. And he emphatically said that the Party Central Committee was fully expecting them to rehabilitate their works with credit as they were heroic people, who had defeated Yankee rascals boasting of being the "mightiest" in the world, and the working class of heroic Korea. Then he encouraged them saying that they should baptize Yankee rascals with a cascade of molten iron in retort to the latter's prattling, "Korea cannot regain her feet even in 100 years."

Hearing his words, the working class in Kangson recalled his teaching given to the smelters of the Hwanghae Iron Works four days before that the

smelters should show the Korean people's stamina to the Yankees by building a bigger open-hearth furnace. His convincing words gave the workers a bright prospect of the prosperous future of the fatherland.

That day the respected Leader sat face to face with the workers under a scorched aspen tree and talked with them over the rehabilitation of the works until darkness fell.

The respected Leader inquired after the health of the workers who had lived in dugouts during the war and carried on wartime production underground due to the brutal, heavy bombings of the U.S. imperialist air pirates. Then he said that many dwelling houses should be set up on sunny places as early as possible for the workers.

They were moved to tears at the profound love of the respected Leader who showed so meticulous solicitude for the workers' livelihood before the rehabilitation of the steel works at such a time when the country was in urgent need of even one ton more of steel or a gramme more of cement for the reconstruction of the devastated economy.

They replied, "Never mind, respected Premier! We dedicated our all to the victory in the war during the harsh wartime, didn't we? We will restore the electric furnaces and produce steel as early as possible upholding your will, respected Premier..."

Soon after the respected Premier's visit, an "electric furnace rehabilitation shock-brigade" was organized at the works.

But, there cropped up no few obstacles. Tilting axes were crooked, a dud was lying inside the furnace, and what not....

Though it may sound fabulous now, there were, in fact, no useful tongs at that time. The workers, however, never lamented over what they had not, nor begged others for what they were in short of.

The working class of Kangson was convinced that they could build a new life again as long as there existed the Party, the government, the people and the territory. What is more, their limitless pride and profound confidence in their being led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, gave them courage and strength to press more vigorously ahead tiding over difficulties.

They cleared the furnace of the dud in the same stamina and fighting spirit with which they had defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Nobody knew when the dud would explode, but they removed the dud carrying it in their arms with the fiery loyalty to the Leader burning in their hearts, the loyalty more fiery than red-hot molten iron!

Also they straightened out all the crooked tilting axes without the help of a crane, heating furnace and forging hammer, displaying the spirit of self-reliance enkindled by the respected Leader and in hearty response to the solemn call of the age. They restored also a 25-ton overhead crane and a giant transformer in a similar way.

At last the first release of molten iron, a token of their loyalty, flowed out after a 40-day-long strained struggle in which they counted even a minute and a second. How much they longed for it!

That was the molten iron flowing out of their lofty, warm hearts which neither any scientist nor any mathematical equation could explain.

"Respected Premier! Molten iron is pouring out here in Kangson.... We have won another victory in the fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors." The steelworkers of Kangson made their report of loyalty to the respected Leader looking towards Pyongyang where he was. In their wake, also the working class in the Hwanghae Iron Works humbled the pride of the Yankees in the dust by building an open-hearth furnace as big as twice the former one which had been levelled to the ground during the war. The new furnace was erected on the former site. And in April 1954, that is, in less than one year after the war, the factory, whose construction had begun in the wartime and where now Comrade Kim Jae Hung works, turned out the first lathe on its own. In the next year, Blast Furnace No. 1 of the works where Comrade Ho Yong Il works discharged molten iron....

Having rehabilitated Electric Furnace No 2, the workers of the Kangson Steel Works restored in rapid succession the rest of the furnaces. The large-sized blooming mill of the works was also restored in a short space of time to turn out billets.

Such are the indefatigable energy of the people and the fighting spirit of the working class who would rather die than give in to the enemy.

Ask them whence such a strength and fighting spirit came. Then they will readily answer that their strength and fighting spirit were fostered and forged by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, in the flames of the 15-year-long arduous armed struggle against Japanese imperialism in Mt. Baekdu. On October 9, 1945, the respected Leader passed by Mangyongdae, his native place, on his way to Kangson, and, though his old home was within a stone's throw he would not drop in at it before he saw the steelworkers of Kangson and told them minutely on the historic mission imposed upon the liberated working class of Korea. It is still vivid in their memories!

Over twenty years have passed since then and in this period the workers of Kangson have traversed the path of victory bravely making their way through a thorny path following the Leader's teachings as the sunflower follows only the sun.

We remember that the workers of Kangson guarded their working places day and night to defend the factory from the subversive machinations of the fleeing Japs immediately after liberation and ensured uninterrupted wartime production by evacuating almost all important production equipment to a safe area braving brutal bombings of the U.S. imperialist beasts.

The singed aspen tree, under the blessing of the lofty will of our respected Leader who spread out a great blueprint for the postwar rehabilitation and construction, grew thick steadily with its twigs stretched out in the titanic struggle for steel.

The steelworkers of Kangson who had overful-

filled the Three-Year Plan nearly twice were seething on the eve of a new struggle as if each of them was a warrior prepared to cope with a hundred foes.

Even in those busy days of the postwar rehabilitation and construction, Comrade Premier went down among the people on innumerable occasions braving snow and rain or biting wind and talked with them over the state affairs, in front of machines in factories, on the fields of the countryside, etc.

Immediately after the historic December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in which Comrade Premier worked out a struggle plan for the first year of the huge Five-Year Plan, he again came to see the working class of Kangson. Explaining on the then country's situation and the Party's intention, he said to them candidly:

...The anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists who have wormed their way into the Party are now out to oppose the Party's policy openly, taking advantage of the temporary difficulties in our country, and the Syngman Rhee clique are kicking up the "march north" racket in tune with the "anti-Soviet" "anti-communist" campaigns of the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism. Like this, the Party is attacked from all sides. And it is nobody else but you, the working class, that should vindicate the Party's line and policies overcoming all these difficulties in this harsh period....

In order to win victory by frustrating every slander and destructive manoeuvre of the enemies at home and abroad it was imperative for the workers of the Kangson Steel Works to hit the target for the first year of the Five-Year Plan, and to that end they should carry out unfailingly the Leader's teaching that they must turn out ten thousand tons more of steel smashing passivism and conservatism.

"Who on earth dare to smear our Party's policy? Let us fight to the last drop of our blood to carry out the task of turning out ten thousand tons more of steel if it amounts to defending the Party!" they said, "Hand over the factionalists to us at the Kangson Steel Works, and we will throw them into the furnace."

Such was the stamina of the workers who were determined to defend the Party and the Leader with their lives.

"Let us shorten the smelting hour by using the highest voltage!" "Let us minimize the frequency of rolling by remoulding the roller!" were their slogans. The sophism of the advocates of mystery about technique and conservatism was broken asunder in face of the onrush of the working class.

The steelworkers pledged before the Party in the name of the working class to take upon themselves all the work, and tackled with technical innovation.

It was in that period that they curtailed the smelting hour by three hours by making use of the highest voltage and put out 120,000 tons of billet in a year from a blooming mill whose rated capacity was no more than 60,000 tons.

Still fresh in our memory are many episodes built

in those days. And here is one which strikes the right cord in our hearts.

On June 13, 1957, Comrade Premier gave his on-the-spot guidance to that factory for the sixth time after the war.

That day, when he was in the steel workshop, Comrade Premier mentioned that he felt his spirits picking up at the sight of the flames blazing in the electric furnaces, and proceeded to the furnaces.

Indescribable was the joy of the smelters when they saw again the respected and beloved Leader at their working place.

The respected Leader offered the workers his hand inquiring after their health. All of them were at a loss what to do, with their eyes fixed to their hands.

The Leader said he had come there to see them, so they need not hesitate to shake hands with him on account of their soiled hands. And saying that he wanted to press their sturdy hands, the respected Leader clasped the smelters' hands one by one. An explosive emotion and rejoicing pervaded the place a while. Many a worker surrounded the respected Leader feeling the paternal Leader's warm concern to the marrow of their bones. The respected Leader said that the smelters must care for their health because of profuse perspiration at the hot place and that he felt most happy when he was among them.

There are many countries and nations in the world, but no country or nation has ever had such a great Leader as our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who cares for all people with a fatherly love hugging the 40 million Korean people in his bosom.

And the path of the bloody but glorious and victorious revolutionary struggle he has traversed for over 40 years is permeated with his affection, hotter than fire, for the people and the revolutionary comrades.

So the people of Kangson sing like this:

...Respected Leader is always in our hearts,
In the innermost of our hearts.
As he lives in our hearts,
Never we fear storm and lightning.
As he lives in our minds,
We see great hope even in trials...

The torchlight of innovation raised in Kangson instantly spread out all over the country.

The world-startling miracles were created in the course of the Chollima movement initiated by the respected Leader. There came out in succession the

"Chollima" excavator, the "Chollima" tractor, the "Sungri-58" lorry and the "Red-Star 58" bulldozer.

The smelters of the works where Comrade Ho Yong Il works restored their Blast Furnace No. 2 only in six months. The construction workers in Pyongyang city recorded the "Pyongyang speed" by building in a year flats for 20,000 households instead of planned 7,000. More than a thousand of local industry factories mushroomed over the country merely in three to four months, the construction of a standard gauge railway covering a distance more than 80 kilometres between Haeju and Hasong was finished only in 75 days.

In the midst of this vigorous progress of socialist construction, the Jin Ung Won-led workteam of the steel workshop of the Kangson Steel Works, raised the first torchlight of the Chollima workteam movement under the slogan: "One for all and all for one."

* * *

At each arduous stage of the development of our revolution, the steelworkers of Kangson have always stood in the van of the struggle for thoroughly carrying out Comrade Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot teachings, rousing vigorously the entire working people of the country to the struggle.

Kangson is now turned into a great Red family of the revolutionaries who are determined to carry out to the end the Party's line and policies set forth by the respected Leader, and into a steel-like combat unit. And today the entire working people of our country, abreast with the working class in Kangson, are joining the grand march in high spirit befitting to the people living in a revolutionary era.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"As we live in a revolutionary era, we should live and conduct as befit revolutionaries. If we do not live worthy of revolutionaries, we will be no more than a corpse.

"As we desire to live as revolutionaries, we should wage a harsh struggle with a revolutionary stamina."

Thanks to the great Leader and the invincible unity and steel-like cohesion of our people who are united closely around the respected Leader, we will certainly carry the Korean revolution to final victory.

In order to hasten that day, our people are determined to dash ahead forever with the Leader as long as the red hot blood of loyalty runs in their hearts.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's Idea of Juche and Its Great Vitality

Our people have followed a glorious path of victory, the path of heroic struggle and creation, and accomplished immortal revolutionary exploits under the sagacious leadership and great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Today our people are living in an era of national prosperity and progress never seen in the long history of their country; they have made a great stride forward along the road of social progress and civilization.

In this land where harsh exploitation and oppression, centuries-old backwardness and penury once prevailed, an advanced, socialist system has now been established under which all help each other, work together and lead a happy life, and our fatherland has been turned into a mighty socialist state which has the firm foundation of an independent national economy, splendid national culture and an invincible self-defence power.

All these splendid victories and successes scored in the revolutionary struggle and construction work are the brilliant fruition of the great vitality of our Party's idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary lines of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence which are the embodiments of the idea of *Juche* in all fields.

IDEA OF JUCHE IS GREATEST REVOLUTIONARY IDEOLOGY OF OUR TIMES

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught us:

"Our Party's idea of *Juche* is the most correct Marxist-Leninist idea of leadership for the successful carrying out of our revolution and construction and is the invariable guiding principle of the Government of the Republic in all its policies and activities."

Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of *Juche* constitutes the quintessence of his great revolutionary ideas, our Party's unitary ideology, as Marxism-Leninism developed and creatively applied to fit in with the specific realities of our country; his idea of *Juche* is the sole guiding principle in leading our people along the straight road to the victory of socialism and communism. Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of *Juche* which is run through with the principles of independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence is the invariable cornerstone of our Party and the Government of our Republic in all their policies and activities and it is the ideology representing the basic standpoint of our Party to which it consistently adheres in guiding the revolution and construction.

The idea of *Juche* is the great Marxist-Leninist

guiding ideology which Comrade Kim Il Sung propounded on the basis of the scientific summing-up and analysis of historical experiences of revolutionary movements in our country and the world and the correctness of which was confirmed through the protracted revolutionary practices for the past 40-odd years.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The establishment of *Juche* means holding fast to the principle of solving for oneself all the problems of the revolution and construction in conformity with the actual conditions at home, and mainly by one's own efforts."

This principle formulated by Comrade Kim Il Sung reflects the realistic and creative stand of applying the general truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of the international revolutionary movement to the historical conditions and national peculiarities of one's country, and the independent and thoroughly revolutionary stand of accomplishing the revolution of one's country on one's own responsibility under all circumstances.

To firmly adhere to the stand of *Juche* is an important question of principle in successfully carrying out the revolution and construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us as follows:

"Only by firmly establishing *Juche*, can each country repudiate flunkeyism and dogmatism and creatively apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of other countries to suit its historical conditions and national peculiarities and solve its own questions entirely for itself on its own responsibility by discarding the spirit of relying on others and displaying the spirit of self-reliance, and, accordingly, carry on its revolutionary cause and construction work with success."

Marxism-Leninism is not a dogma but a guiding principle in action and a creative theory. Therefore, without firmly establishing *Juche* neither one can creatively apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the specific realities of one's country nor can give full play to its invincible power.

Each country is under different conditions and circumstances, and, accordingly, the ways of carrying on the revolution and construction cannot be identical. Moreover, as the revolution and construction develop in depth there arise one after another brand-new problems which could never be raised before and which nobody has ever been confronted with.

Therefore, each Marxist-Leninist Party, holding fast to the stand of *Juche*, should creatively apply the general principles of Marxism-Leninism to the historical conditions and national peculiarities of its

own country and thus work out its own guiding ideology and guiding theory.

Only by so doing, is it possible to solve in time and in a correct way the urgent problems arising in revolutionary practice in each country and victoriously carry on the revolution and construction.

If one falls into the dogmatic tendency, apart from the stand of *Juche*, and mechanically copies individual propositions of Marxism-Leninism regardless of the time and condition or swallows the experience of other countries in its entirety, it will cause an enormous loss in the revolution and construction.

Flunkeyism is the greatest obstacle in creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist principles to the realities of one's country from the standpoint of *Juche*.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us as follows:

"If one loses *Juche* and falls into flunkeyism, his faculty of independent thinking is paralysed, with the result that he will not only be unable to display any initiative but, in the end, will even become unable to distinguish right from wrong and follow others blindly and will be inclined to depend only on others for everything, losing faith in his own strength. Then he may lapse into both Right and Left opportunism such as revisionism, dogmatism and factionalism and may do great harm to the revolution and construction."

Only when one thoroughly establishes *Juche* in all fields and fights tenaciously against all manifestations of flunkeyism and dogmatism, can one hold fast to an independent stand which calls for using one's own brains in solving all problems and acting accordingly. Only when one possesses a firm, independent stand, can one take creative attitude toward Marxism-Leninism and display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to accomplish the revolution and construction relying on one's own strength.

Only by steadily keeping the independent stand, is it possible to enhance to the utmost the active role of the Party and popular masses, the subjective factor in the revolution of each country.

Masters of the revolution of each country are the Party and the people of that country and the decisive factor in victory of the revolution is the internal forces of the country.

The question as to when the revolution will win victory and how successfully the building of new society proceeds depends entirely upon the preparation of the revolutionary forces and revolutionary struggle in the country. It is the Party and people of each country who have direct interests in the revolution and who are familiar with the specific conditions and environments in which the revolutionary struggle is waged. No one can make the revolution of a country in the stead of its Party and people, nor can one assume responsibility for the revolution of that country.

What is more, in the changed realities of today and the complex international situation and under the condition that new, complex theoretical and practical

problems arise incessantly as the revolution and construction develop in depth, one should use one's own brains to deeply study and analyze the realities and think and judge them independently. Only by so doing, can one solve correctly all the problems cropping up in the process of the revolution and construction, maintain principled stand and consistency in lines and policies and continue a victorious advance upholding the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, not vacillating in any adversity.

A Party which lost independence cannot maintain its responsible stand and its own views as to the revolution of its country; it would bring the revolutionary struggle and construction work into the mire, oscillating between the Right and Left.

To be independent is each Party's sacred right and no one is allowed to violate it.

The Marxist-Leninist parties must maintain independence and autonomy and keep their faith under whatever circumstances.

In order to maintain independence one should use his own brains in solving all problems and, at the same time, have faith in one's own strength.

One can attain victory in revolution and construction only when one has faith in the strength of one's people and awaken them to firmly build up the subjective forces of the revolution.

As a matter of course, international support, encouragement and assistance are of weighty significance in the revolutionary struggle of the working-class against the internationally allied capital. But they cannot constitute a cardinal factor in the revolutionary struggle; to all intents and purposes, they play no more than a subordinate role.

If one wants to accomplish the revolution of one's country entirely on his own responsibility relying on his own strength, one must have the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Revolution is attended with an arduous struggle. In the course of making revolution one would be confronted with unexpected difficulties and obstacles and go through various vicissitudes. All these arduous trials in the revolution can be tided over only when one has faith in one's own strength and firmly relies on it.

If one lacks the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and becomes captive to the notion of depending on others, one will lose faith in one's own strength, fail to endeavour to tap the inner resources of one's country, fall into passivism and conservatism, and hesitate and vacillate even before a minor difficulty.

In order to successfully accomplish the revolution and construction one should thoroughly implement the revolutionary lines of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence by firmly establishing *Juche* and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The stand of *Juche* has nothing to do with isolationism and nationalism; it is a thorough-going proletarian internationalist stand.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Both in the revolutionary struggle and in construction work, self-reliance should be given primary importance, support and encouragement from the outside should be regarded as secondary. Only when one struggles in this spirit, can one expedite the revolution and construction of one's own country to the greatest possible degree and also contribute to the development of the international revolutionary movement."

The class interests of the working class are internationalist by nature and its national and internationalist duties are unified.

Revolution of each country is a component part of the world revolution; it constitutes the basic duty assigned to the Party and people of that country.

Therefore, to make the revolution of one's own country with credit means contributing to the development of the world revolution and helping the revolutions of other countries more ably.

The proletarian internationalist unity, too, is unthinkable apart from the struggle for defending independence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us: **"Independence advocated by us by no means conflicts with proletarian internationalism, it is, on the contrary, aimed at strengthening it further still."**

Respect for independence is a prerequisite to and the basis of the unity and co-operation of the fraternal parties and fraternal countries. This unity and co-operation between the fraternal parties and fraternal countries can be truly voluntary, solid and comradely if only all the parties respect each other's independence.

As the historical facts show, a divergence from the principle of independence causes, without exception, damages to the friendly relations among the fraternal parties and fraternal countries and destruction of the unity of the communist movement.

Like this, the stand of *Juche* is the most correct, thoroughgoing revolutionary stand on which one can make positive contribution to the development of the world revolution and successfully carry forward the international communist movement by expediting the revolution of one's own country to the greatest possible degree.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of *Juche* is an invincible ideological, theoretical and practical weapon supplying correct answers to all the questions cropping up in the revolutionary practice in our times; it is the great revolutionary ideology that further enriches the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism and firmly ensures the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

HISTORICAL ROOT OF IDEA OF *JUCHE*

Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche* has its deep root in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under his personal leadership.

Establishment of *Juche* has been a question of spe-

cial importance in victoriously carrying out the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us as follows:

"To establish *Juche* is a question of special importance for us in the light of our country's geographical situation and environments, of the peculiarities of its historical development, and the complex and arduous nature of our revolution. Whether or not *Juche* is established is a question of key importance on which depends the victory of our revolution, a vital question which decides the destinies of our nation."

Our country could be easily influenced by great-power chauvinism from ancient times owing to its geographical situation and environments and of the peculiarities of its historical development and it was once in a backward position as compared with other countries due to its incompetent feudal rulers, and it remained a colony of Japanese imperialism for about half a century. Under these conditions if we do not endeavour to establish *Juche*, the flunkeyist idea would easily take shape.

Historically, flunkeyism did enormous harm to the independent development of our nation.

Flunkeyism not only let the Japanese imperialist aggressors to invade our country in the early 20th century but also completely undermined the communist movement of our country in the 1920's.

In late 1920's and early 1930's it posed an essential question concerning the victory of the Korean revolution and its destiny to oppose flunkeyism and establish *Juche*. It was connected with the facts that at that time we had to search anew for and solve originally all the problems—the strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution and the concrete ways of struggle to carry on them—according to the Marxist-Leninist principles and, particularly, that the Korean revolution was confronted with a grave crisis due to the schemes of the great-power chauvinists who attempted to vilify the righteous struggle of the Korean Communists for national liberation and due to the reckless acts of the factionalists-flunkeyists who, currying favour with and submitting to the great-power chauvinists, clamoured to give up the Korean revolution.

Already in the early days of his revolutionary activities Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, explicated the question of establishing *Juche* on the basis of an over-all analysis and summing-up of the historical lessons in the communist movement of our country and the then situation in the Korean revolution.

He laid down the revolutionary line of *Juche* for the first time and built up the subjective forces of the Korean revolution proceeding from the firm revolutionary stand that the masters of the Korean revolution were the Korean people and that the Korean revolution could be accomplished only by the strength and struggle of the Korean people themselves.

Way back in 1930 Comrade Kim Il Sung told the

young Communists that the Korean youths should overthrow Japanese imperialism and liberate Korea and, further, realize socialism and communism on the soil of the fatherland and then carry out the world revolution. He also exhorted them that the independence of the Korean people could never be realized through aid from foreign countries; that the only way was to fight and defeat Japanese imperialism relying on the strength of us Koreans; that we could not sit idle hoping that the victory would come of its own accord, but should overthrow Japanese imperialism by arms; and that to this end we should rapidly foster our strength.

This was the only correct revolutionary line which could save the destinies of the Korean revolution and the Korean nation which were at stake, and bring about an upsurge in the revolution.

At the time when the prospects of our revolution were most gloomy and the people were roving at the cross-road of life or death without finding out the path of struggle, the line laid down by the outstanding Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung from the standpoint of *Juche* and his original revolutionary activities for cutting the way for the Korean revolution alone could throw the streaks of dawn over the road lying before the Korean revolution and put the anti-Japanese, national-liberation movement and the communist movement in our country onto a new, higher stage.

By organizing and waging the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung saved our nation and the Korean revolution from a grave crisis, upheld the revolution with steadiness and opened up the era when a fundamental revolutionary change took place in the development of the Korean revolution.

His line of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle was a brilliant embodiment of the great idea of *Juche* for defeating the armed counter-revolutionaries by the revolutionary armed forces and letting the Korean people accomplish the Korean revolution on their own responsibility to the end.

Already in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung explicated the original Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line based on the idea of *Juche*, the line of founding the Korean Communist Party, the line of a people's revolutionary government, the line of an armed struggle, the line of an anti-imperialist national united front and the line of an anti-imperialist joint front and unfolded an energetic struggle for their realization and, in this process, built up the most glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and people.

In the thick of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle a large number of communist nuclei were trained and tempered, flunkeyism towards great powers, dogmatism and factionalism which had done enormous harm to the Korean revolution were surmounted and the system of the unitary ideology was established in the revolutionary ranks, with the result that the subjective nuclear forces and mass

foundation for the victory of our revolution were firmly built.

The glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle was the embodiment of the idea of *Juche* in the Korean revolution at that time; it was a great revolutionary struggle organized and waged according to the thorough-going line based on the idea of *Juche* and the subjective forces.

It was thanks to this glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle directly led by Comrade Kim Il Sung that the Korean people could successfully forward the arduous Korean revolution and accomplish the cause of the fatherland restoration by inflicting ignominious political and military defeats upon the brigandish Japanese imperialists.

This shining revolutionary tradition—the establishment of *Juche*—built up in the days of the great anti-Japanese armed struggle, took on a more concrete form in conformity to the new conditions of the revolution and construction in our country and was inherited and developed comprehensively after liberation.

Particularly, in the light of the complex and arduous nature of our revolution it was a question of profound importance for us to establish *Juche*.

After liberation we had to carry out difficult and complex revolutionary tasks: we were to accelerate the revolution and construction in the northern half of the Republic to the greatest possible degree standing face to face with U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world reaction, which was occupying the southern half of our fatherland and we were to positively expedite the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

Under the conditions it would be impossible for us to successfully solve the problems cropping up in the process of the revolution and construction by merely sticking to classical propositions or experiences of any countries.

Therefore, our Party consistently waged a staunch struggle to repudiate flunkeyism and dogmatism and establish *Juche*.

Under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung our Party from the first day since its foundation set forth original and creative lines and policies in each stage of the development of the revolution by firmly establishing *Juche* in all fields of its activity and creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of our country.

Particularly, Comrade Kim Il Sung's programmatic teaching "On Eliminating Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing *Juche* in Ideological Work" and the struggle for its implementation brought about radical changes in liquidating the ideological venom of flunkeyism and dogmatism, which historically had deep roots in our country, and in thoroughly establishing *Juche* in all fields.

Thus, the unitary ideological system of the Party was established more firmly in the whole Party and the monolithic unity and cohesion of the Party, the Leader and people were attained.



Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, founded the glorious anti-Japanese guerilla army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force in our country, on April 25, 1932

Founding of Glorious Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and Its Strengthening and Development by Comrade Kim Il Sung

Greeting the 37th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed forces of our country, the entire Korean people are now seething with the feeling of infinite respect and reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who is the founder and leader of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army.

In the days of harsh trials when the fascist

tyranny of the Japanese imperialist occupiers reached to its height and the prospects of the Korean revolution were extremely gloomy, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a most correct line on waging an armed struggle against Japanese imperialism and personally founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung developed the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle

and the communist movement in our country on to a new, higher stage.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a glorious and brilliant struggle which occupies the most shining page in the history of the national-liberation movement of the Korean people.

In the flames of this struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung built up the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party. The great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideological system consistent with the boundless loyalty to the Leader, constitute the most important content of the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party.

His great revolutionary ideas are comprehensive of the idea of *Juche*, the revolutionary idea of self-reliance, thorough anti-imperialist thought, the firm faith in Marxism-Leninism, indomitable fighting spirit of carrying out the revolution to the end in whatever adversity, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism in which the national and international duties are excellently combined.

Proceeding from the great revolutionary ideas run through with the idea of *Juche*, in the course of organizing and guiding the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line and strategy and tactics and steadily made the organizational and ideological preparations for founding a Korean Communist party and established our Party's shining revolutionary traditions which consist of immortal revolutionary achievements and rich and priceless experiences such as the founding of a people's revolutionary government, building of revolutionary people's armed forces, the formation of an anti-Japanese national united front and the realization of an anti-imperialist joint front, and the revolutionary method of work and the popular style of work.

The Korean people have directly inherited and developed these brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party and have built Chollima Korea of today.

Looking back with great national pride and revolutionary self-confidence to the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, the entire Korean people are filled with a firm resolve to remain revolutionary soldiers infinitely faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung and to unconditionally carry out the Leader's orders and directives to the end like the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

* * *

In the darkest days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a most correct revolutionary line on the basis of the great idea of *Juche* and, in order to carry out it, personally founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army after thorough and vigorous or-

ganizational and preparatory work.

Around the time of the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle of our people was waged incessantly in various forms and methods.

However, all these struggles could not be successful due to the lack of a revolutionary leader, correct Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics, a revolutionary force united by unitary ideology, and to the harsh suppression by Japanese imperialism.

In late 1920's and early 1930's the Japanese imperialists repressed the revolutionary advance of our people by unprecedented military tyranny, arrested, imprisoned and murdered numerous patriots at random and completely obliterated all the possibilities of lawful activities. The people did not cease fighting, however. The workers and peasants resisted the Japanese imperialists by violent struggle.

At that time, all those concerned about the future of the nation were anxiously waiting for the appearance of an outstanding leader who would guide the Korean revolution to victory.

Just at this juncture, Comrade Kim Il Sung, having scientifically analysed from the standpoint of *Juche* the lessons of all the preceding struggles, the obtaining situation, the socio-economic conditions in our country and class relations and the balance of forces between friend and foe, clearly defined the character of the Korean revolution at that time as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and elucidated the line of unfolding a self-dependent armed struggle for national and social emancipation of the Korean people.

This line of armed struggle based on the firm stand of *Juche* that the armed counter-revolutionary force can only be defeated by an armed revolutionary force and that the Korean revolution should be carried out by the strength and struggle of the Koreans themselves was the most thorough-going anti-imperialist revolutionary line defining the organized anti-Japanese armed struggle by a standing armed force as the main form of the Korean people's anti-Japanese, national-liberation movement and, through it, effecting over-all guidance to all the other forms of struggle of the popular masses, thereby vigorously accelerating the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:
"Our immediate aim is to wipe out the Japanese imperialist aggressors and accomplish liberation and independence of Korea. But, the Japanese imperialists, the target of our struggle, are pirates armed to the teeth.... Therefore, the Japanese imperialists do not recede of their own accord. Then, who should bring independence to Korea!! By relying on foreign aid we can never restore independence...."

"The only way is for us Koreans to fight and

defeat the Japanese imperialists by relying on our own strength. To do so, we should wage an armed struggle...."

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung constituted the solely righteous, revolutionary line based on *Juche*, which guided our people to a bright future and victory in the days when the prospects of the Korean revolution were extremely grim.

After he put forward such a sagacious line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he energetically organized and carried out the preparatory work for organizing the armed forces to implement the line.

At that time the fascist suppression by the Japanese imperialists was at its height. Under the condition the formation of the backbone of the armed forces, their arming, laying of the mass foundation, etc., could inevitably be accompanied with bloody struggles.

In order to guide the Korean revolution to victory tiding over difficulties and trials, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the wise line which nobody dared to think of and organized the Korean Revolutionary Army in the summer of 1930 in a creative and original way with the fine Communists he had trained for many years through the Korean Communist Youth League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League organized and guided by him.

The founding of the Korean Revolutionary Army by Comrade Kim Il Sung had an epoch-making significance in the preparations for an anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The Korean Revolutionary Army carried out armed detail activities, while intensifying political work in vast areas and revolutionizing the masses, thereby training the reserves for the guerilla army, acquiring military knowledge needed in the armed struggle and accumulating tactical experiences.

After organizing the Korean Revolutionary Army Comrade Kim Il Sung dispatched its armed detail to the homeland.

Meanwhile, he exerted all his efforts to fortify the backbone of the armed force, revolutionize the rural areas and reinforce the foundation of the armed struggle by sending armed details to all parts of Manchuria.

At the Sungchiang Conference held in the autumn of 1931 he said as follows:

"...It is not easy for us to take up arms. But the obtaining situation now demands us to take up arms. ...The problem will not be solved so long as we sit idle to deplore or scream at sight of the savage atrocities of the enemy. We should rise and fight, arms in hands."

In this way, Comrade Kim Il Sung put stress on the necessity of going over to an over-all armed struggle against Japanese imperialism on

the basis of a scientific analysis of the prevailing situation at home and abroad at that time, particularly the rapidly changing revolutionary situation following the Japanese imperialists' invasion of Manchuria. And for this he set forth the line of founding the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army.

The line laid down by him was the most correct line originated from the firm conviction that the armed struggle should be organized and unfolded in the form of a guerilla warfare under the condition that there were neither state rear nor aid from a regular army.

In order to build the backbone of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army with the Korean Revolutionary Army as its pivot, Comrade Kim Il Sung went to the rural areas where he carried on the underground work.

While dispatching the men of the Korean Revolutionary Army to various places and guiding their activities, he waged an energetic struggle: he personally organized anti-Japanese mass organizations and issued revolutionary publications to revolutionize the broad masses of peasantry and formed semi-military organizations such as the Red Guards and Juvenile Vanguard Corps and trained their members militarily and politically.

Meanwhile, Comrade Kim Il Sung also personally guided the work for securing weapons.

Under the condition that the Korean people had neither state power nor national army of their own as their country had been reduced to a complete colony of Japanese imperialism, it was impossible either to produce weapons in modern factories, or to receive assistance in arms from anywhere. Nor was it possible to take over weapons from anyone.

Having scientifically analysed the demands of the development of the revolution and the prevailing situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung found the most correct way of securing arms.

"...Whence to acquire weapons? We can buy or produce them, if we have money. But the nearest way is to take weapons from the enemy. Each of us can get his own weapon, if he racks his brain, chooses a proper place and takes action defying death."

Thus Comrade Kim Il Sung taught the most correct way of securing weapons which was run through with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to secure arms by their own efforts under the conditions at that time.

The Communists and revolutionary masses, boundlessly inspired by his teaching, pooled their strength and wisdom to take weapons from the enemy and armed themselves with them. And with those weapons they fought the enemy to secure more weapons. Thus, they pushed ahead with the preparations for the founding of the armed forces.

On the basis of energetic, proficient and thorough preparations Comrade Kim Il Sung or-

ganized the glorious Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army on April 25, 1932, with the men of the Korean Revolutionary Army, the Korean Communist Youth League members and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League members whom he personally had trained for many years as its backbone and with progressive workers, peasants and patriotic youths and proclaimed the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army to the world.

The founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people, was a historic event of epoch-making significance in extensively strengthening and developing the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle of our people and the Korean communist movement onto a new, higher stage.

With the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army the Korean people, for the first time in their history, came to have their strong revolutionary armed forces fighting against imperialism and reactionary forces in the interests of the Korean nation and the subjective forces of the Korean revolution were further reinforced.

The founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army also furnished a living example of anti-fascist, anti-colonial struggle to the Communists of various countries and the revolutionary people of the world who were at a loss how to carry on the struggle against fascism at the time when fascism came to the fore internationally and its danger began to be felt throughout the world.

From the first days following the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army Comrade Kim Il Sung paid the greatest attention to building it up into a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary army firmly prepared politically and ideologically.

He said as follows:

"Without firmly arming the guerillas with communist ideology it is impossible to win victory in the protracted, arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle. Therefore, while giving an intense military training to the guerillas, we should step up the work of ideological education among them.

"What is more, the anti-Japanese guerillas should not be mere soldiers who fight the enemy; they should also become agitators who educate and instigate the people and organizers who organize and mobilize the people. Therefore, the military cadres should not only command battles skillfully but pay great attention as much to political and educational work among the guerillas and arm themselves with Marxist-Leninist ideology...."

In response to this teaching of the Leader, the anti-Japanese guerillas exerted every effort to thoroughly arm themselves with Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea, the idea of Juche, at any time and at any place, so as to become revolutionary fighters infinitely faithful to the Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung always taught the guerillas as follows:

"...We should not conceive the slightest idea that we can make our revolution by relying on others. Our revolution should be carried out by our own efforts at all times...."

Taking this teaching of the Leader as an invariable guiding principle in all their activities the anti-Japanese guerillas had a firm belief that the Korean people should accomplish the Korean revolution independently by their own efforts, and by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. And they resolutely fought against the great-power chauvinists, flunkeyists and factionalists who did great harm to the advance of the revolution.

They armed themselves not only with the idea of Juche but with the spirit of bitterly hating Japanese imperialism and its stooges and of boundlessly loving their fatherland and people, their class and the working-class of the whole world, thereby further heightening national pride and gaining greater revolutionary self-confidence.

To educate the guerillas in this way Comrade Kim Il Sung always instructed that **"Study is the first and foremost duty for those who are making revolution. We should study strenuously at any time and at any place, however difficult studying may be and however hard the condition may be...."** and personally set examples for them and organized intensive and individual studies to incessantly enhance their political and ideological level.

Besides giving his personal guidance to the work of political education of the guerillas, he also led the guerillas to strictly adhere to the class principle in expanding the armed forces.

Already in the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle he taught as follows:

"We should continuously enlist new guerillas in the process of armed struggle to steadily expand our ranks. In the guerilla bases there are quite a number of youths tempered and tested in the struggle against the enemy. We should accept them into the Guerilla Army and train them into fine revolutionary fighters. In the areas of our guerilla activities there are many mine-workers and lumbermen. They are an important source for the growth of the guerilla army.

"Through the revolutionary organizations we should accept many of those workers who have been tempered politically into the Guerilla Army."

According to Comrade Kim Il Sung's line for expanding the armed forces the guerillas trained the members of the organizations of the Communist Party and the Korean Communist Youth League and the members of the semi-military organizations in the guerilla bases into reserves for expanding the armed forces and enlisted in the guerilla army those tempered comrades among

the mine-workers and lumbermen in the areas of guerilla activities and, thus, reinforced the Guerilla Army in quality.

He paid a profound attention to the work of fortifying and developing the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army into a revolutionary army which was armed politically and ideologically, by arming the guerillas with the idea of faithfully serving the people and with the good method of work with the masses, and gave personal guidance in it.

Bearing deep in their hearts Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching that **"As the fish cannot live without water, so the guerillas cannot live without the people,"** the guerillas devotedly fought for the genuine freedom and happiness of the people respecting the people and regarding the misfortunes and hardships suffered by the people as their own at any time and at any place, and exerted every effort to awaken them politically and ideologically.

The anti-Japanese guerillas not only taught the masses of the people but also modestly learned from them.

The infinite love and faithfulness the anti-Japanese guerillas showed towards the people and the respect and active support given to the anti-Japanese guerillas by the people—these have become the traditional trait of unity between the armymen and the people, which can never be found in any army; these were the firm basis on which the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army was reinforced and developed into an invincible army rooted deep in the mass foundation.

For the enhancement of the combat strength of the units Comrade Kim Il Sung always taught as follows:

"Each man and commander should study more profoundly the strategy and tactics and battle experiences of the anti-Japanese guerilla warfare, improve the commanding ability of guerilla warfare, get thorough mastery of his weapon and train himself into a marksman with pin-point accuracy, thereby annihilating the effectives and combat materiel of the enemy in large quantities and giving not the least rest to the enemy."

In line with Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching the anti-Japanese guerillas strove to acquire his original, dexterous tactics of guerilla warfare, learned necessary military knowledge and military techniques, got thorough mastery of weapons and improved marksmanship amid the fierce battles against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and thus steadily increased the combat strength of the units.

The anti-Japanese guerillas could win victory in all of the numerous battles they fought including the battles for defending the guerilla bases, Bocheonbo battle, the battle in the Musan district, and in the large-scale mobile operations in North Manchuria and in southwest areas of Mt. Baekdu,

because they armed themselves with the gifted guerilla tactics created by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a high level of military knowledge and military techniques.

In accordance with the line of training the Guerilla Army into a cadre army set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army further prepared itself in military technique.

In his guidance to the guerilla army Comrade Kim Il Sung closely linked the work of arming the anti-Japanese guerillas with a high level of military knowledge and military techniques with the work of strengthening the arms and equipments of the guerillas.

Upholding the Leader's teaching the anti-Japanese guerillas, while taking weapons from the enemy in battles, produced for themselves many bombs and weapons of various kinds including the "Yongil Bomb," and steadily reinforced their arms and equipments.

Besides, Comrade Kim Il Sung made his effort to establish more thoroughly the voluntary revolutionary discipline in the guerilla army in order to further enhance its fighting capacity.

* * *

The precious experiences in the building of people's armed forces accumulated by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the course of founding, reinforcing and developing the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army were directly inherited and developed by the Korean People's Army after liberation.

As it directly inherited the very glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and was formed with the anti-Japanese guerillas, who had won Japanese imperialism in the 15-year-long armed struggle, as its core, the Korean People's Army could attain shining victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War by defeating the aggressor troops of U.S. imperialism and its 15 satellite countries, and today it has been further strengthened and grown into "one-beats-a-hundred" revolutionary armed forces capable of defeating whatever enemy.

These brilliant successes are only attributable to the facts that the Korean People's Army has the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, and has him as its Supreme Commander and that it has the anti-Japanese guerillas infinitely faithful to him as its backbone constituents.

The heroic Korean People's Army directly inheriting the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle is always ready to wipe out the U.S. imperialists and their stooges at one stroke whenever and wherever they may pounce upon it.



Great Plan for Fatherland's Restoration (2)

LIM CHUN CHU

All attendants of the conference suggested that the declaration be issued in the name of Comrade Kim Il Sung. But Comrade Kim Il Sung objected saying in the following veins:

...The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland should take a national form because it must rally all the anti-Japanese forces of the Korean people around it. The initiator of the declaration, therefore, must be a well-known elderly comrade of great reputation who has participated in Korea's independence movement since the Volunteers' Struggle and March First Uprising...

The attendants of the conference, however, reached a unanimous view that there was none who was known among various strata of the Korean people and could lead the whole nation better than Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Thus, Comrade Kim Il Sung made public the inaugural declaration of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland under the assumed name of Kim Dong Myong on May 5, 1936, when the conference was still in session.

The conference elected Comrade Kim Il Sung Chairman of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and made public the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

As Chairman of the Association, Comrade Kim Il Sung dwelt on the importance of its formation and on the problem of further expanding and strengthening the network of its organizations. He spoke to this effect:

...The formation of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland will be of tremendous significance in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people and, more, will make a great contribution to the international anti-fascist popular front movement as a link in it.

We should extensively ramify the organizational networks of the Association and unite broad anti-Japanese forces around the armed force.

What we must bear in mind in this respect

is that we should, first of all, strengthen the organizational and ideological unity of the ranks of Communists and the working class and enhance their leading role in the united front. Along with this, the Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland should be deeply inculcated into the minds of the popular masses of all strata. To this end, the specific features of the local population must be meticulously taken into consideration....

Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized that in forming, expanding and consolidating the organizations of the Association, whether the work was to be done openly or in secrecy should be decided after seriously taking into consideration the specific features of the local population concerned. He said there were things that had to be borne in mind in forming the Association's branches, expanding and strengthening its networks in areas inhabited by Koreans in northeast China as within Korea.

He went on to say to this effect:

...In the first place the same name should not be used for all organizations. There must be distinction between the areas where the socialist enlightenment movement has developed and the areas where the nationalist movement gained momentum. The Association's branches should be given different names—Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in one place, National-Liberation Union in another place, and Anti-Japanese Union in yet another place....

Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized time and again that in expanding and consolidating the organizational networks of the united front, we should work well and properly with the working class, the peasant masses and people from all walks of life. Particularly, making a scientific analysis of the complex political and social features of Korea and citing detailed instances, he indicated the orientation and the methods of work in dealing with different strata.

Taking the nationalists as an example, he said as follows:

...We are to distinguish the upper crust from the lower masses of nationalists. We should strictly divide even the upper crust into two categories: those who are comparatively reliable and aspire after progress and those who are not.

If we regard them all in the same light without distinction, we will lose even those people with whom we can join hands.

This means a great loss. We must, therefore, make a conscious approach to those people with whom we can co-operate, and influence them through persistent explanation and persuasion.

It is advisable to start with introducing to them our forerunners who fought a patriotic struggle in Korea in the past, and gradually rouse their pent-up anti-Japanese sentiments. And we must see to it that they join the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland of their own accord with national pride. At the same time we must teach them to hate the renegade nationalists by exerting constant influence upon them through the examples of us Communists.

Then they will realize by themselves that we Communists are genuine patriots....

With regard to the religious men, he said:

...Religion is like opium. And opium-smoking cannot be remedied in a day. Religious men, believing the creed of their religion to be "truth," are ready to devote their life to it. They can be compared to opium-smokers who find it very difficult to pass a day without smoking opium.

If we are tactless and start with preaching to them that religion is a superstition, how will they react? They will bow their head immediately, close their eyes and pray to God: "Oh, Lord! Save my soul from the ordeal of devils and Satans!"

It is foolish to force them to forsake in a day their religious belief which has taken deep root in the course of long years.

Hence, we must concentrate on awakening their national pride. In this, we should not turn to the upper crust, for it is advisable to work with the rank and file—ordinary believers, particularly the youths of sensitive nature. We must tell them that a religious man also needs his fatherland, that, in fact, no religious freedom is guaranteed in a colonial country and that religious freedom can be ensured only when the fatherland attains independence.

We must tell the Christians how their fellow believers with a national conscience fought bravely for the independence of Korea after its occupation by the Japanese imperialists, tell the Buddhist believers how valorously St. Sosan, Samyongdang and many other patriotic Buddhist monks fought against the Japanese aggressors in the Imjin Patriotic War.

We must acquaint the believers in Chondogyo with the peasant uprising (the Kabo peasant war) led by Jon Bong Jun as well as the anti-Japanese movements of their fellow believers, and must rouse the believers in Daejonggyo to burn with righteous national indignation by telling them how the Korean nation with a brilliant history of 4,000 years can tolerate such inhuman maltreatment and contempt under the tyranny of the despicable Japanese imperialists.

We must thus vigorously carry on the organizational work of gradually rallying even the religious men around the anti-Japanese united national front....

In view of the actual situation at the time when various religions were widespread in Hwanghae and Pyongan Provinces and other parts of Korea, and of the fact that there were no small number of people connected with them, Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized, as one of the important duties confronting the Korean Communists, to enlist the conscientious believers into the anti-Japanese united national front.

Comrade Kim Il Sung proceeded to teach them in a concrete way the rules and methods of work with women, youths, children and various anti-Japanese units.

Then, emphasizing the need of widely employing the local organizations and groups recognized by the enemy in the work of expanding and strengthening the organizational networks of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, Comrade Kim Il Sung outlined concrete methods of work within the legal organizations in the following manner.

...Beginning with evening classes, athletic meets, social gatherings, associations of supporters for the school, religious organizations, associations for rural development, etc., we must extensively utilize even reactionary organizations set up by the enemy. Going in among the lower masses in such organizations, the Communists must help them realize the situation of their nation and further their class awakening through persistent explanation and persuasion and draw them into the anti-Japanese united national front.

This is a very difficult work requiring circumspection. Revolutionary history tells us that a momentary blunder may give away the secret of the organization. Taking to heart this lesson learned at the cost of blood, we must not relax our revolutionary vigilance for a moment....

In connection with the work of the anti-Japanese united national front, Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed the need of developing more extensively, and raising to a new high, the mass political propaganda work, and posed some questions of principle to be observed in carrying out the propaganda and agitation work by illegal means.

As to the method of propaganda and agitation, he spoke to this effect:

...What is needed for our propaganda and agitation work to grasp the hearts of the masses? It is of primary importance that the propagandists themselves have a concrete understanding of the real situation and characteristics of those to whom their propaganda is addressed. If they have no or insufficient understanding of them, their propaganda and agitation work will suffer from subjectivism and formalism, serving no purpose whatever.

Oral or written propaganda, visual aids, newspapers, weeklies and monthlies must be set out in lucid language with rich content.

Redundant and difficult words should be avoided. Though of a few words, if a propaganda material is easy for the people to understand and moves their hearts, it will be far more powerful than thousands of materials, written in difficult language with poor content. Particularly, in view of the utmost secrecy of our work, a handbill difficult to understand and inconvenient to carry is by no means advisable....

Speaking about the content of propaganda and agitation, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave pointers as to the distinction between the content to be delivered among the Party organizations and the revolutionary army and that intended for the broad anti-Japanese masses.

...The main subjects within the Party organizations and the revolutionary army should be principles of our strategy and tactics based on Marxism-Leninism, the guidance of the revolutionary masses and method of work with them, the theory on building the Party and revolutionary organizations, the formation of the anti-Japanese united national front and the Party's guidance of the front, etc.

On the other hand, in our propaganda work with the anti-Japanese masses, we must explain and inculcate the content of the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland according to their preparedness and different social standings. At the same time, we must acquaint the people with the achievements made by the Soviet Union in socialist construction and her might, induce them to support and protect the Soviet Union and instil in them a firm conviction of victory in the revolution.

It is also important to strengthen class education and the work of disseminating the ideas of scientific socialism among the masses of workers and peasants and among the revolutionary intellectuals. Only by so doing can we ensure the leading role of the working class in the anti-Japanese united national front....

The wise and concrete instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung to organize and expand the Association for the Restoration of the

Fatherland as an organization of the anti-Japanese united national front, the Ten-point Programme and the inaugural declaration of the Association presented to us a grand and full picture of the Korean revolution, making every detail of it tangible and clear to everybody.

The attendants of the conference again did admire the outstanding Marxist-Leninist views and intelligence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, his correct analysis of and deep-going insight into the political situation and class relations in the Korean society and his ardent patriotism.

The attendants of the conference, feeling self-confidence and pride in the fact that the Korean people had a wise Leader of the revolution, and firmly confident of the victory in the revolution, and gave their ardent support to his strategic policy on organizing the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

In conclusion, the conference discussed concretely the question of founding a Marxist-Leninist Party in Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung waged from the initial stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle a tenacious struggle to wipe out the evil consequences of the factional strife of the factional elements, the ulcer in the communist movement in Korea, to do away with the ideological survivals of reliance on others without any independence, to consolidate unity and solidarity in the communist ranks and to bring up and strengthen the nuclei of communist leadership.

The loss in our revolution caused by the "Left" adventurism of the factional elements and narrow-minded nationalists who drove the masses into reckless uprisings in the early 1930's, the serious loss inflicted upon the communist movement in Korea by the manoeuvres of the factionalists who had conducted the struggle against "Minsaengdan" in an ultra-left manner since 1933—surmounting all these grave trials, Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly adhered to his own views and independence as a Korean Communist, and thus saved the revolution from a crisis and brought up and trained the leading core.

Such being the case, the Comintern also duly appraised the line of Comrade Kim Il Sung on founding a Party and the work of Korean Communists, encouraging them more rapidly to promote the work of founding a Party in Korea.

Under these conditions, the conference discussed the matter of further concretizing the line for the foundation of a Party advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Nanhutou Conference.

At the conference he elucidated the question of making concrete preparations for founding a Party.

While stressing the necessity of firmly building up the communist pivots he said to this effect:

...To found a Party definite organizational pi-

vots are necessary. These organizational pivots consist of the leading nuclei of Communists steeled and tested in the actual struggle. Accordingly, we Communists must further push ahead with the work of expanding and consolidating the ranks of leading nuclei, the basis for founding a Party....

Comrade Kim Il Sung then emphasized the need of steadily expanding and consolidating the Party organization. He said:

...We must constantly expand and strengthen the Party organization by enlisting in the Party more advanced elements from among the workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals who are steeled and tested in the guerilla and anti-Japanese revolutionary struggles. This work should be carried on not only in the guerilla ranks and in northeast China; it should be actively carried on even in the homeland.

So far we have failed to carry on this work properly among the progressive workers, peasants and intellectuals at home. Proceeding from this, we must first set up organizational networks of the Party at home, decisively overcome factionalism and "Left" and Right deviations, the ulcer in the past communist movement at home, and rally the Communists at home organizationally....

Laying stress on bringing up and training the enlisted Party members into indomitable revolutionary fighters, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that a Party working committee should be organized for the unified guidance of the Party organizations to be formed at home, as well as of the work of founding a Party.

His words on preparing for the founding of a Party and particularly his well-advised and wise policy of organizing Party organizations at home and of expanding and strengthening them for the purpose of laying the organizational foundation of a Marxist-Leninist Party to be organized in the future enjoyed unanimous support.

The conference also discussed the problem of reorganizing the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, and, in this connection, the proposal of Comrade Kim Il Sung—his stand of *Juche* to make a contribution to the international revolution—was adopted unanimously, enjoying support and admiration of the attendants of the conference.

The grand programmatic policy on the Korean revolution proposed by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Tungkang Conference not only marked a great turning-point in the development of the Korean revolution in the 1930's but also clearly illumined the road of democratic development which Korea should follow after the victory of the revolution.

On the basis of this policy, units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army set up new guerilla bases in the border area of Korea, expanded and reinforced the Party organizations

at home and in the Changpai area, extensively developed the work of organizing the anti-Japanese united national front such as the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and National Liberation Union and thus brought about a great upsurge in the revolution by fully controlling and guiding the Korean revolutionary movement.

They converted Shangangkou, Chungangkou and Hsiakangkou in Changpai county into revolutionary districts and, in these districts alone, enlisted hundreds of thousands of masses in the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland; furthermore, they rallied numerous anti-Japanese masses at home around the Korean National Liberation Union, Anti-Japanese Union, etc., waging an anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle on an extensive mass basis.

The Korean people came to see clearly the future of their fatherland in the grand programme set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung and, with pride and firm confidence in victory in the revolution as harbingered by the torchlight of the restoration of the fatherland which blazed high at Bochonbo and in the repeated victories attained by the People's Revolutionary Army in the border area of Korea, came out in great number to join the anti-Japanese front.

The programmatic policy of Comrade Kim Il Sung ushered in an era, of which the Korean nation is boundlessly proud, opening the glorious pages of the 1930's, a brilliant period in our revolutionary history.

It is thanks to this grand programme that the Korean Communists could greet the brilliant day of restoration of the fatherland, displaying indomitableness in the arduous, protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle, and it is thanks to the foundation of such scientific strategy and tactics that the Korean people could have successfully proceeded with the building of a new society after liberation.

That we could found and consolidate our glorious Party under the complicated conditions created immediately after the liberation when the anti-Party factionalists, alien elements, parochialists, renegades to the revolution, and all shades of philistines came out under the mask of patriots and leaders, that we could successfully carry out the democratic reforms, firmly holding in our hands the genuine people's power and upholding the Twenty-point Platform based on the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and bring about the brilliant results of today in socialist construction, are all attributable to the fact that the Communists, under the wise guidance of such a great Leader as Comrade Kim Il Sung and under his leadership, were provided with the great programme as far back as the 1930's, and to the bedrock foundation formed in the course of the protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Flag of Victory Fluttering on the Height of Coal

The workers in the coal mining industry of our country increased the output of coal 2.5 times in the period of the Seven-Year Plan and thus triumphantly captured last year the coal height envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan, the grand programme of socialist construction in our country mapped out by the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The capturing of the high height of coal, an epoch-making event in the history of the development of the coal mining industry of our country, is the brilliant fruition of the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and his scrupulous care and of the high revolu-

tionary spirit and burning creative zeal of our intelligent, heroic workers in the field of the coal mining industry who bearing his teachings deep in their minds kept the revolutionary upsurge and brought about a great upswing in production and construction.

LARGE COLLIERIES AND MEDIUM- AND SMALL-SCALE COLLIERIES DEVELOPED IN PARALLEL

It is one of the most important tasks in the coal mining industry to readjust and expand large collieries and reinforce their material and technical foundations and, at the same time, to energetically exploit medium- and small-

scale coal mines making full use of all possibilities and conditions and newly undertake open cast mining on a large scale wherever it is possible.

In the early days of the Seven-Year Plan most of the existing collieries went over to depth mining and the newly exploited coal mines did not yet enter into full-scale production. Under the circumstances, the Party and state set forth the line of exploiting medium- and small-scale collieries on a large scale by tapping latent materials and manpower available in the local areas and of extensively undertaking open cast mining which would enable us to cut coal in a short span of time.

This was the nearest way to meeting the demand of the national economy for coal, which increased rapidly with the rapid acceleration of the country's industrialization.

Thanks to the wise measures of the Party several hundred medium- and small-scale collieries sprang up in all parts of the country during the Seven-Year Plan period and markedly increased the coal output with less investment and manpower. As a result, in this period the coal output in the medium- and small-scale collieries increased as much as 4.5 times.

In the meantime, a large number of open cast anthracite mines were exploited in those areas where deposits are large and the mining condition is favourable, and various kinds of home-produced heavy machines were supplied to these mines in large numbers and advanced hewing methods were extensively introduced.

Also the work of technical reconstruction was vigorously carried out in accordance with the

Party's line of readjusting and expanding large coal mines and reinforcing their material and technical foundations.

During the plan period the number of up-to-date mining machines and equipments increased more than 3 times and the ranks of technicians and specialists in this field swelled 4 times.

Besides, the actual results of tunnelling were raised and tunnelling was kept ahead of production and the main pits were further reinforced, with the result that the existing coal mines as a whole underwent technical reconstruction and expansion. Moreover, scores of large pits were newly opened in those areas with favourable mining condition and good prospect. This made it possible to rapidly increase the coal production on the basis of new machines and techniques.

GEOLOGICAL PROSPECTING PROCEEDS AHEAD

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, gave the following teaching to the workers in the field of the geological prospecting:

"The ranks of prospecting workers should be expanded and technical equipment reinforced to develop preliminary prospecting and, particularly, detailed and service prospecting radically, and the tempo and efficiency of prospecting work should be heightened through the comprehensive introduction of advanced prospecting methods."

Infinitely inspired by the teaching of the respected Premier, the workers in this field, in order to increase coal production uninterruptedly, reinforced the ranks of prospectors and invented electro-physical prospecting devices and transport means for the test drilling machines to precisely fix the directions of prospecting work and, then, concentrated efforts continuously on detailed and service prospecting in the vicinities and the bottom of the existing coal mines and in the areas to be newly exploited.

The geological prospecting parties undertook voluntarily the

prospecting work in the most difficult areas, in close contacts with scientists and technicians. These prospecting parties set up 3- to 4-stage pumping installations to pump up water to the tops of steep mountains and brought up several test drilling machines at a time and boldly set about drilling.

Particularly, the prospectors or scouts for underground resources who were sent to the coal mines in the western district and other coal mines in different parts brought scores of test drilling machines down to the coal faces thousands of feet underground to survey the coal deposits and fixed that tens of millions of tons were lying in the depth of the existing coal mines. Thus, they opened up wider prospects for the development of the coal mine industry in our country.

DIFFICULT AND ARDUOUS JOBS DONE JOYFULLY AND SAFELY

It is by no means an easy job to create high productivity by accelerating mechanization and automation of the work in the pits carrying out technical reconstruction on a large scale, while developing the coal production

in very high tempo.

However, during the plan period neither of the two aspects was neglected in the field of the coal mining industry; both of them were vigorously pushed ahead with.

Particularly, while consistently adhering to the Party's line of concentrating coal mining, the workers in this field directed efforts to keeping the pit construction work and tunnelling ahead of production. In accordance with the teaching of the respected Premier they set up a committee for pit construction composed of veteran workers and enhanced its role and, at the same time, divided fifty-fifty the labour force, equipments, materials and capital investment between tunnelling and mining and energetically unfolded a high-speed tunnelling drive on a high technical level.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us as follows:

"It is a very urgent question to energetically promote the technical revolution in the field of the mining industry where there is a great deal of more difficult and arduous work than in any other branches of the national economy."



A mechanized coal yard

The Red coal miners of our country who captured the coal height of the Seven-Year Plan already last year are now increasing their production results by energetically unfolding collective technical innovation movement



Building up "One-Beats-a-Hundred" Combat Strength

JON UN BONG

This is the composite training ground of the unit of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia belonging to the co-operative farm where Comrade Mun Gyong Ryul works.

Barracks are lined up orderly in the gorge of precipitous mountains rising like walls.

At the gateway leading to the barracks I see a big board bearing the slogan: "Let us defend with lives the Party Central Committee led by Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

Around the barracks are the

anti-aircraft shooting range and various training facilities arranged in good order here and there.

It is snowy and blowing hard. The temperature reads 20 degrees below zero.

But, the Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen are engrossed in training, dripping beads of sweat on their faces as if they were in an actual fighting for sweeping out the U.S. imperialist aggressors at one stroke.

Comrade Cha Jin Gwon, one of commanding personnel of the

Red Worker-Peasant Militia sub-unit here, led me first to a bayoneting drill ground and then to an A.A. shooting range where a sub-unit was under training.

"Take aim at the noses of the swooping enemy planes and fire in short succession!" A commander shouts an order. Militiamen shower bullets of retaliation on the U.S. imperialist air pirates with composure but with alacrity, exhibiting the skill they have acquired through daily training. The arrogant air

According to his teaching, the scientific research work was intensified as never before and a drive for technical innovation was vigorously pushed forward in this field.

The Academy of Coal directed profound attention to the improvement of the hewing methods, the survey of underground resources, the reinforcement of technical equipment and invention of hewing machines, while the scientists and technicians went deep into the production sites to strengthen creative co-operation with the workers. As a result, in a short span of time steel pillars were introduced in all coal mines to complete the mechanization of hewing operations or lay the foundation for mechanization. Besides, many coal mines extensively introduced efficient, up-to-date hewing machines such as cylindrical coal cutting machines, ploughshare-shaped coal cutting machines and

combined tunnelling machines, thereby bringing about new innovation in mechanizing and automating arduous and labour-consuming mining operations.

New, advanced methods were also introduced widely in hewing. And with the use of oil-pressed steel wall posts suitably designed for exploiting bituminous coalfields and anthracite mines, the productivity was boosted several times almost without using timber posts.

* * *

With the successful capture of the coal height, the coal mining industry of our country has become able to serve more effectively for the development of the country's independent national economy and the realization of socialist industrialization of the country; it has been turned into a solid fuel and material base capable of meeting the demand

for coal urgently needed in economic construction and defence upbuilding.

Our Red miners who are never self-complacent with the successes already attained vigorously set out in the struggle for this year upholding the slogan, "Let us continuously advance towards a higher eminence taking pride in having won the first place in capturing the height of the Seven-Year Plan!"

In order to carry out the tasks the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Cabinet of the Republic set before them early this year in their joint congratulatory message, the workers, technicians and office employees are making continuous innovation and uninterrupted advance in the spirit of Chollima to fulfil without fail the task envisaged in the plan for this year, that is, to increase the output by 22 per cent compared with last year.

pirates of U.S. imperialism are all downed, broken into smithereens.

As I admired them for their good marksmanship, sub-unit commander Han Song Guk said:

"Why, of course, that is it. On January 14, this year, we marked the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia which was directly organized by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander. And during the 10 years we, upholding the teaching of the Leader that we must shed much sweat in training, have energetically conducted combat and political training and now grown up into 'one-beats-a-hundred' revolutionary ranks.

"If the U.S. imperialists, oblivious of the lesson they drew from their ignominious defeat in the Fatherland Liberation War in the past, start again an aggressive war, they will not be able to escape a ruinous punishment to be dealt out by the Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen who are firmly guarding, together with the People's Army, the socialist fatherland no matter from where they pounce upon us, from the sky, sea or land."

According to him, his unit did its best in the past period to improve marksmanship. It made on its own training gadgets such as "checking block," "dwarf mark," and so on and practised aiming drill regularly, living up to the motto that to have a right aim ten times is on a par with driving out a bullet.

And in the winter ball firing, his sub-unit was honoured as a model one in the unit for its excellent score.

After congratulating him on the success of his unit, I got to the top of a mountain where there is a tactical training ground.

"Charge!" I hear sub-unit commander Choe Ryong Gwan shout his order.

The combatants, like angry lions, rush at the enemy position in the spirit of defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors at a blow.

They quickly cross enemy's shelling ranges, contamination zone, three-fold wire entanglements and mixed mine field, fire at the resisting enemy soldiers on the run, putting on a spurt.

Suddenly a new situation takes place: a surviving enemy heavy machine-gun emits fire from a pillbox to disarm our further attack.

The unit commander then forms a storming party. The members of the storming party dash for the enemy loophole as quick as lightning. The scene reminds me of Hero Kim Jin, an anti-Japanese guerilla who blocked an enemy loophole with his own body to ensure victory in a battle in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle which was organized and waged under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, or Hero Kang Ho Yong who, emulating Hero Kim Jin's fighting spirit

and stamina, finished off the U.S. imperialist aggressors by hurling himself into enemy position with a handgrenade in his mouth after his limbs were seriously wounded in the late Fatherland Liberation War. The storming party members throw handgrenades into the loophole. The cursed pillbox is blown up asunder and a column of black smoke coils up into the sky.

One of the members, So Yong Suk, a girl, told me like this:

"My beloved father was killed by the brutal U.S. imperialist aggressors in the late Fatherland Liberation War. I have taken up arms in revenge for the father's death.

"Whenever I am under shooting or tactical training, it appears to me that the marks are detestable phizzes of U.S. imperialist aggressors and my eyes burn with enmity and terrible strength arises within myself."

Our Worker-Peasant Militiamen on their way to a training ground to become "one-beats-a-hundred" revolutionary soldiers infinitely loyal to the Party and the Leader



Her physique is the smallest of all the unit members, so she is nicknamed midget, but she is a crack shot who never misses a mark in firing and one of front-rankers in production.

Yong Suk is also the best rice transplanter in her co-operative farm; people liken her dexterity in rice transplanting to machine-gunning.

It is not So Yong Suk alone who has been building up a strong combat strength to take revenge upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors who killed her father and patriotic villagers, nay, to wreak our people's century-old grudge upon the sworn enemy—the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Choe Jin Hyong who keeps up the revolutionary cause of his father who died a glorious death in the Fatherland Liberation War, the recruits Kim Sung Chan and Li Un Suk, as well as Kim Jong Hwan, Choe Chun Gwan and Choe Myong Hwa who achieved feats in the People's Army during and after the Fatherland Liberation War, and the rest of the unit's combatants are all the Party's "one-beats-a-hundred" soldiers ready to smash the U.S. imperialist aggressors at a blow only if ordered so by the respected Leader, and also Chollima riders.

My attention is drawn to the sub-unit's commander who is commanding the offensive combat skilfully handling each situation.

"He, Comrade Choe Ryong Gwan," said my guide, "is a commander with rich combat experience... He made exploits in the river-crossing battle at the Rakdong and the assault upon Height 351." Then the guide told me to the following effect.

This sub-unit has many combatants who fought in the sacred Fatherland Liberation War in which the U.S. imperialist aggressors licked the dust. Today the combat strength of the sub-unit is growing with each passing day, for those veteran militiamen give individual guid-

ance to each recruit.

While I was talking with him, the combatants reached the enemy's last trench shouting "manse!" and wiped out the resisting enemies without mercy with fire power, bayonets or butts of rifles.

As we looked at it, my guide, the commanding person of the sub-unit, said to me in an excited tone, "Now we are fully prepared for returning retaliation for the 'retaliation' of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and all-out war for all-out war..."

He is right. If the U.S. imperialists resort to another aggressive war, they will get nothing therefrom but corpses and death.

What I saw at the training ground has firmly convinced me that we can powerfully support the South Korean people in their revolutionary struggle and achieve our national aspiration, the unification of the fatherland, within the life of our generation without fail, after driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of the southern half of the fatherland.

Agitator Kim Il Nam tells me, "Today's training proved success, and it is wholly thanks to the political and ideological work which has been carried on in our sub-unit on a priority basis."

Indeed, the members of the sub-unit have made a profound and systematic study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's teachings to the Red Worker-Peasant Militia. They also tried hard to learn from the Leader's outstanding strategy, tactics and art of commanding, sagacity in leadership and lofty virtues, through their study of anti-Japanese guerillas' reminiscences.

They have strived to master Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary ideas and embody them in their actual life by conducting the study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary family and his revolutionary history of more than 40 years.

As a result of firmly arming themselves with Comrade

Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary ideas, our Party's unitary ideology, all the men of the sub-unit have become "one-beats-a-hundred" warriors who are determined to defend with their lives the Party and the respected Leader and carry out his order and instruction to the end in whatever storm and stress.

When I, together with the militiamen of the unit, started on my way home, we saw lorries and tractors, loaded with manures, whirling busily to and fro yonder in the field of the co-op farm. The co-operative farmers who overfulfilled their quota in grain output last year are now leading out spring to come driving away at their farming by bringing in fresh earth from another place, conveying manures, and building dykes, etc.

The ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen and workers in factories should defend their work places and the Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen and peasants in the countryside their villages, and thus the entire people, holding arms in one hand and a hammer and sickle in the other, should reliably safeguard our socialist fatherland and continue to build socialism successfully. We should in this way, convert our whole territory into an impregnable fortress so that we can wipe out the enemies wherever they may invade our country."

Taking to heart this teaching of the respected Leader, the Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen are defending, abreast with the People's Army, villages, factories and the whole country with arms in one hand and a hammer and sickle in the other while carrying out thoroughly the Party's revolutionary line of developing economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel. The socialist fatherland, being defended by them, is literally an impregnable fortress.

A Day at a Nursery-school

KWAK CHUN MAN

Recently we visited the Chollima Sohng Nursery-school in the Moranbong District, Pyongyang.

In the yard we saw children in sporting uniforms, wearing white caps and sun-glasses playing merrily, some frisking about in the playground and some playing with various sporting goods.

When we met Comrade Han Bong Hui, the manager of the nursery-school, she told us as follows: "The fatherly Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung taught us that **'...nurses and governesses should acquire enough knowledge so that they can nurse children in a cultured way and teach them in a scientific way. And a manysided knowledge is necessary to bring up children in a cultured, scientific way. Nurses and governesses, for instance, must know well how to keep children in fresh air, bask them in the sun, feed them well, and ensure sanitary surroundings to them. And also in teaching children, their ages as well as mentalities should be taken into full account.'**" And, she said they worked out the daily schedule of their nursery bearing in mind his teaching.

Inspired by the profound solicitude and lofty virtues of the fatherly Leader, who despite many claims on his time cares so warmly for the little ones on whose shoulders the morrow of the fatherland depends, all the staff of the nursery did their best to bring up the children better.

To begin with, the staff had so worked out a schedule as to make the children lead their daily life at the nursery in a cultured, scientific way.

Every morning when the children are taken to the nursery-school by their mothers, Com-

rade O Yong Hwa, an assistant doctress of the nursery-school, examines them one by one and makes an entry of their health conditions in health-book. And, a child symptomatic of any disease is subjected to an immediate preventive treatment.

After the medical examination, the children make merry in the cleanly trimmed yard of the nursery till 10 o'clock, when they go to bask in the sun on the sands, the manager told us.

While talking with the man-

ager, we saw children in the yard were having various physical exercises under the guidance of nursery-governesses.

It was pleasant to see those lovely children aged one year and five months to two years and six months having an exercise.

The governesses were teaching the toddling babies how to make their gait wider and keep a balance of body at a walk.

After the exercise, the infants

Under the fathomless love and the great care of paternal Marshal Kim Il Sung, our children are growing up most happily in the world. Photo: At a creche



are bathed and led to the dining room.

In the nutrition room we saw yogurt and nourishing sweetmeats and fruit were ready for infants of various ages.

In the dining room were tables and chairs, big and small, and on the tables were steaming boiled rice and subsidiary dishes.

Looking at the children eating with gusto, we felt again that the happiest generation in the world were these children who were growing up in the bosom of the fatherly Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, who shares out the best of all to them, enjoying his love warmer than that of their real parents.

The manager said to us, "Soon they will take a nap, during which we the staff make preparations for our better work," and went on to say to the following effect: While the children are asleep, the nurses sincerely discuss how to bring up better them the successors to the revolution, to whom the fatherly Leader extends such a profound affection. Sometimes they exchange each other's experience in work.

Then we were told about the facilities of the nursery—over 20 rooms all told including the education room in which the children learn from the childhood of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the room for developing children's emotion and ability, the play room where singing and dancing are lessoned, a sleeping room, a room for medical treatment. Really the nursery-school is well equipped for the children to play to their hearts' content.

After the napping, the afternoon schedule of the children starts at the education room.

And what drew our attention in the education room was that the children, who would advance to kindergarten from the new school term, were learning from the childhood of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Choe Hyon Ok, a governess, was telling the children a story about the childhood of the Marshal in plain words so they might understand it easily.

Then she explained plainly the children that all things around

them—their clothings, toys and the entire facilities in the nursery-school—are permeated with the Marshal's warm solicitude and fatherly affection for them.

Then the children were led to the next room to sing and dance to an organ accompaniment.

*Come on, all pals, dear pals,
Here is tidings, new and good,
Presents came from General
beloved.*

*Good me, dear me, let's see
them....*

Hearing the song, we said to ourselves: "Yes, everything you have, all the best and most valuable one in the world, has come to you from Marshal Kim Il Sung. Grow up faster and become the sons and daughters loyal to the Marshal, you children...."

We stood a while among the children, when mothers came back after their day's work to take back their children.

Han Myong Suk, a mother whom we met, said:

"I have five children but I work with no worries about them at all, because three of them are cared for here at the nursery.

"When I see the pretty little things growing up soundly at the nursery thanks to such a warm solicitude of the Premier, I always feel something still wanting even though I overfulfil my daily work quota by 50 per cent...."

Such a feeling is commonly shared not only by those women working in 30 or more organs and enterprises who let their children to be cared at this nursery but also by all the working women of our country who entrust their children to week nurseries (which receive children on Monday and return them on Saturday) or day nurseries, which are found everywhere in towns and the countryside in our country.

We, too, left the nursery-school, saying goodbye to the lovely little ones making for their home each in their mothers' arms.

Tea time at a nursery



It Is Unbounded National Pride That Premier Kim Il Sung Is the Leader of the 40 Million Korean People

Today endless trust in and feeling of reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are growing further as days go by among the South Korean people.

Even in the teeth of the brutal fascist tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the South Korean people are rising valiantly in the sacred struggle for the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland, singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" holding him in reverence and saying, "Only by following the bright road indicated by esteemed Premier Kim Il Sung, can we achieve genuine freedom and liberation" and "there is only one way for us to hold aloft the will of Premier Kim Il Sung and fight for it."

Unbounded faith in and feeling of reverence for the respected and beloved Leader—this is the most valuable thoughts and feelings deeply rooted in the hearts of the brothers and sisters in the South who maintain their existence, looking forward towards happiness and hope for the morrow even in the darkness, in the consciousness that Comrade Kim Il Sung is standing in the forefront of the Korean revolution.

Looking up to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the South Korean people today say in unison: "Respected Premier Kim Il Sung is really the Sun of our nation," "Respected Premier Kim Il Sung is the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people." They deem it the greatest honour, happiness and pride to have him for the great Leader of the nation, and find the course of their struggle, courage and conviction of sure victory in his great revolutionary ideas and the lines and policies set forth by him.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has fought with all devotion for the freedom and happiness of the Korean people, for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in our country for more than 40 years since he set out on the road of revolutionary struggle in his early years.

In the darkest days of Japanese imperialist rule, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force in our country for the restoration of the fatherland and freedom and happiness of the people, taking upon himself the destinies of the fatherland and the nation, led the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, personally over-

coming all hardships and trials in the forefront of the struggle for 15 years, and at last realized the restoration of the fatherland.

Under the difficult and complicated situation after liberation, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded our Party, the general staff of the Korean revolution, and the people's power and, holding fast to the firm stand of *Juche* and the independent revolutionary line, brightly illumined the road for the Korean revolution to follow and has always led our people to brilliant victories.

That is why the South Korean people express their unbounded respect and feeling of reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution who has made an outstanding contribution to the development of the world revolutionary movement.

Whenever they gathered together in the darkest days of Japanese imperialist rule, the South Korean people, men and women, young and old, held Marshal Kim Il Sung in boundless reverence, saying, "He uses a tactics of preternatural swiftness to beat the Japs, attacking them in the west and the north," "Letters were seen on the ceiling of a Shimonoseki-Pusan ferry-steamer reading 'Long live General Kim Il Sung, the Commander for Korea's independence!'"

A publication of South Korea wrote about Comrade Kim Il Sung who organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle as follows: "He appeared in full relief like the morning star in the eastern sky after breaking the protracted stillness for the complete overthrow of Japanese imperialism and liberation of the small nations in the East." Then the publication wrote: "Today Comrade Kim Il Sung's name justly deserves its place in the history of the world, for his resourceful activities and the multitudinous exploits he performed in the course of the revolutionary movement."

Expressing great admiration at the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung who led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, pushing through thorny path since he started on the revolutionary struggle in his early years for the restoration of the fatherland the South Korean people, whenever they sit together, are talking about the anti-Japanese armed struggle whose story has been handed down like a legend.

A South Korean inhabitant said as follows: "The world has never seen such a person as respected Premier Kim Il Sung who fought to regain the lost country, undergoing so many hardships. Whenever I

think of the exploits performed by respected Premier Kim Il Sung in struggle, I deepen my faith in that the great and sagacious Premier is leading us to victory. It is only he who represents the Korean people.

"Premier Kim Il Sung fought courageously for the liberation of the fatherland at the risk of his life, putting up with hardships and inconvenience already from his childhood, and repulsed the Japanese imperialists and opened the path to a happy life for our compatriots who had starved in rags. Respected General Kim Il Sung is really grateful Sun of Korea."

As they become to have a deeper understanding of the brilliant revolutionary traditions which are the historical roots of our Party and the Korean revolution, the South Korean people are burning their hearts with the feeling of infinite respect and adoration for him, saying: "A leader who can save the present South Korea is only respected Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Sun of the nation."

The South Korean people who know well the brilliant achievements made in the northern half of the Republic under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung take it an unbounded honor to have him as the Leader of the nation and are firmly resolved to continue to fight stubbornly against U.S. imperialism and its stooges, Pak Jung Hi clique, marching forward along the road indicated by him.

A South Korean inhabitant who had visited Japan said: "In the alien land I found by myself the way our nation should follow. I could imagine how wonderful the policies and system of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which gratifies national pride and upholds the glorious national traditions even in an alien land. My heart is charged with emotion when I came to know the reality of North Korea today which is called a paradise on earth by world peoples—the cities magnificently rebuilt on the land reduced to ashes by the war 14 years ago, the countryside where every inch of soil was turned into the fertile land and cultural facilities set up in all parts of the country. If the social system, though good it is, lacked such a leader who guides the people in a correct way, it would be hard to think of today's North Korea. I was struck with the great and wise leadership of respected Premier Kim Il Sung and have come to take an unbounded national pride in having him as the Leader of the 40 million Korean people."

Today the South Korean people aspire for the most advanced socialist system set up in the northern half of the Republic under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and revere him immeasurably. They say: "The social system in the North is a rare one under which the people live, having no worries about food, clothing and education of their children, for respected Premier Kim Il Sung acquits himself well of politics," and "the policies of the North under the leadership of respected Premier Kim Il Sung are the best ones, and only when we are led by him, can we live well."

Expressing his reverence for the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a South Korean inhabitant wrote in his note as follows:

"...Still vivid in my memory is what I heard about the socialist paradise set up in North Korea

under the leadership of respected Premier Kim Il Sung, particularly about respected Premier Kim Il Sung who has put his heart and soul to unify the fatherland and liberate us, the compatriots in South Korea from the tyranny, not forgetting them even for a moment. How thankful it is!"

So the South Korean people, like the people in the northern half, deem it the greatest honour and pride to have Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great Leader of the nation and are entrusting their destinies entirely upon the Leader, saying that "nothing is deeper than respected Premier Kim Il Sung's solicitude."

The wise leadership and high virtue of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung light as bright as the morning rays of the sun to the South Korean people who are groaning in darkness, encouraging them to rise up energetically in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

The "Spark Society" organized by the patriotic youths in South Korea wrote in its programme: "The only way for us is to march forward along the highway of the democratic revolution for national liberation, relying on successful socialist construction in the northern half of the country under the guidance of the great Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung."

And the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people evinced their determination to sacrifice themselves to unify the fatherland, keeping the flags of the Republic in their breasts, pledging themselves to remain faithful to respected Premier Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Bearing deep in mind the tactical line of Comrade Kim Il Sung who said that "a people can win freedom and liberation only through their own struggle. When the broad masses of people rise as one in a struggle against the oppressors, they can destroy any bulwark of the imperialists. If the workers and peasants, and youths, students, intellectuals and other sections of the broad masses of the people in South Korea firmly unite and courageously come out in the revolutionary struggle, they will be able to smite the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and accomplish the cause of the South Korean revolution," they have made their resolution as follows:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung's scientific analysis of the situation in South Korea and the struggle of the South Korean people is completely consistent with the actual conditions of South Korea, encourages us boundlessly and increases our strength a hundred-fold.

"We renew our determination to conduct our activities with greater revolutionary enthusiasm in the future marching along the road indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung."

The South Korean people, who have taken into hearts the programme of the unification of the fatherland put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, say as follows: "Respected Premier Kim Il Sung is utterly correct when he says that the Korea's unification should be materialized by the Korean people themselves." "By pooling their strength and arming themselves with the brilliant revolutionary traditions built up by respected Premier Kim Il Sung and his

(Continued on page 38)

Two Thousand Performances under Fatherly Leader's Solicitude

HAN MYONG WU

May 24, 1967, two years ago, is a day which will live in my memory forever.

On that day the 8th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) was opened. It was an event of epochal significance in the life and patriotic activities of the Korean nationals in Japan.

All the Korean nationals in Japan, not to mention the attendants of the congress, were seeing with a unanimous resolve to be faithful to his teachings to the end in the limitless reverence for the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

At that time, we the members of the Korean Central Art Troupe in Japan were driving away at the preparatory work for the two thousandth performance of the troupe. We could hardly calm our excitement.

For we were to celebrate the two happy events at a time as our two thousandth performance coincided with the significant 8th Congress of Chongryun. On top of it, we were to give the two thousandth performance in the congress hall to mark the meeting! And our excitement was only natural.

Conducting on the day, I was so keyed up that I could follow neither the shifting scenes on the stage nor the notes in front of me; I don't know how I wielded the baton that day.

When the curtain was dropped

amidst thunderous applause I felt such a staunch pride in my stage life as I never felt before. Tears streamed from my eyes. I hurried back to the dressing room wiping the gushing tears, only to find the eyes of all the members of the troupe glistening with tears.

The two thousand performances! What a proud, victorious record it was!

It was the very record of the fatherly affection and solicitude shown to us art troupe by the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

There are a great number of professional art troupes in Japan and some of them have a history of scores of years. But, none of them holds a record of two thousand performances.

Indeed, it was as marvellous a thing as a miracle that we could develop the progressive national art and gave two thousand performances even in the foreign land where our pursuit of national culture was subjected to prejudice, distortion, persecution and where corrupt decadent Yankee culture prevailed.

And such an achievement could be made only by our troupe basked in the fathomless love of the great Leader.

Respected Marshal Kim Il Sung's love for the Korean nationals in Japan is immeasurably generous and great. The respected Leader has shown all his affection for the Korean nationals in Japan as the

father gives greater affection to his child far away than the one under his roof.

In particular, the Leader has favoured our art troupe with deep affection and care. Words fail to describe them.

It was in September 1955 that the Korean Central Art Troupe in Japan was organized under the guidance of Chongryun.

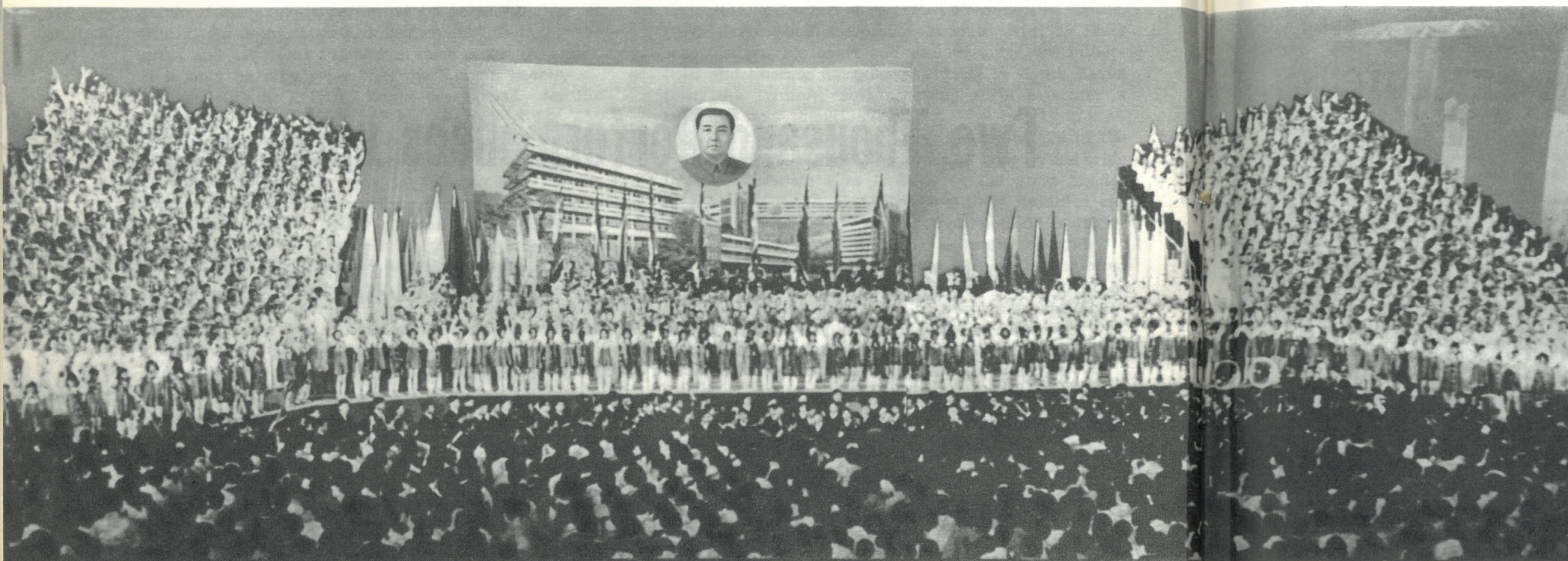
The formation of the art troupe provided us the artists working separated with each other with conditions for our artistic pursuits and study as well as the stage for performance. Among other things, it enabled us to march forward in state with a pride in being Korean artists who have the great Leader.

Before the formation of the art troupe, Korean artists residing in Japan had been in a wretched plight.

They had been deprived of the opportunity to stage their art performances simply because they were Koreans, and their talents withered, to their chagrin, with no slim chance of lending wings to them. Sometimes they had to drudge at heavy labour for several days to hire a stage for a few minutes' rehearsal.

In the Japanese art circles where a fierce struggle prevails for existence it is very difficult even for Japanese artists to have a stage. So it was out of question for the Korean artists to use a good stage.

We the Korean artists had no



Under the deep love and the paternal concern of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the Korean nationals in Japan develop our national culture and art even in the alien land

way of giving full play to our talents.

It was just around that time that the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung founded Chongryun and formed the Korean Central Art Troupe in Japan.

After so great a longing as a thirsty man looks for water, we were provided with an arena of our activity. So we set out in our work with great delight and ambition.

But, we had to remove so many big obstacles lying in our way.

We had, among others, no place for practice. Then, we were scarce of instruments, and the members of the troupe had no ample knowledge of our national art.

So, we, above anything else, waged a vigorous ideological struggle for establishing Juche in our art activities, holding aloft the respected Leader's teaching to our writers and artists:

"Our writers and artists, as engineers of the human soul, should vividly depict in their

works the lofty patriotism and staunch fighting spirit of our people and their unshakable conviction of ultimate victory, and produce works that serve our fighting people as a powerful weapon and as a source of great strength which inspires them to ultimate victory."

What an infallible teaching it is!

But, at that time our art activities were a long way off in view of the teaching of the respected Leader.

First of all, it was inconceivable for us to carry on the national art activity in Japan unless we would arm ourselves with the respected Leader's idea of Juche and clear ourselves of outdated ideology.

We, in accordance with the respected Leader's teaching, pushed ahead with the work of ideological education perseveringly to establish Juche in our art activities.

In those days we studied assiduously the teachings of the respected Leader and the "Reminiscences of Anti-Japanese Guerillas," grudging time.

We were also greatly inspired

by the successes attained by our national art in the socialist fatherland which was brilliantly efflorescing and developing under the wise leadership of the respected Leader. In particular, the fact that the art of the fatherland was praised highly by the entire world people as the "art of diamond" and "top-ranking art in the world" gave us boundless encouragement and strength.

We established Juche firmly, smashed conservatism and mysticism determinedly, and gave full play to our zeal in the production and performance of the national art.

We saw magazines, pictures of musical instruments sent from the fatherland and also listened to the Radio Pyongyang and cinema music sent from there, and after the models we had collected therefrom we produced our national musical instruments or studied meters of our national music, their characteristics, rhythms of our national dance, etc. But, this was not so easy.

It was around that time, in 1964, that the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung

cut a bright way for us by extending again a great solicitude out of his fatherly love.

The respected Leader sent us everything we were badly in need of—many national instruments, films of basic motions of national dance, recording tapes, staves and priceless data, our national costumes and outfittings, various stage properties and all other things needed in stage art.

How much we were moved at that time I cannot describe.

Under the guidance of Chongryun later we reorganized the art troupe into the National Song and Dance Troupe and practised day and night. As a result, a few months later we were able to play well on our national instruments and numerous successes were achieved also in the production of art works.

When the sport team came from the fatherland to Japan to participate in the Tokyo Olympic, we put on the stage a welcoming performance for the team at the Asakusa International Theatre.

The performances were given for three consecutive days and every day the theatre was filled

to overflowing.

Not only our compatriots living in Japan admired the performance, but many a Japanese and foreigners from various countries of the world who had come to Japan for the Olympic saw the performance and all of them praised it highly.

After its first success, the National Song and Dance Troupe went on tour through all parts of Japan where our compatriots lived.

Through this tour of performances, we printed more deeply on our hearts the teaching of the Leader that culture and art should be in the interest of the people, and we improved our art skill and presented more colourful repertoire richer in its content.

Indeed, the progress the troupe has made since its organization is the fruition of the wise leadership and great idea of Juche of the respected Leader who always leads our national art to a creative upsurge by giving precise answer to pressing questions arising before our national culture and art at every stage of its development.

During the tour we were warmly welcomed by our compatriots and the Japanese people and won much applause from the audience everywhere we went.

Still unforgettable to me, among others, are the following words I heard during the tour from some South Korean compatriots who were visiting Japan.

"It was beyond all my expectation that I could see the true spirit of our nation in this foreign land. I expect the day will come when you can give your performance in Seoul and I'll do my part for it."

"What Chongryun is doing differs from what Pak Jung Hi and his ilk are propagandizing. You are true patriots working for the country. I believe our country will be unified as respected General Kim Il Sung has predicted."

Then they as one lamented with a gnashing for South Korean society where Yankee culture and art engender corruption and depravity, immorality and vice.

As I heard the stories from

those South Korean compatriots, I realized that all the South Korean people were hankering for the day of unification with boundless reverence for respected Marshal Kim Il Sung and an admiration for the northern half of the Republic.

And whenever I met with such cases, I pledged myself that I would fight on more vigorously to attain as early as possible the independent unification of the fatherland, the supreme task of our nation.

Throughout the whole period of our two thousand performances our troupe drew a large audience, over 4,100,000 in all, including more than 2,200,000 Japanese. And our stage was more than once put on the air and televised in Japan.

Today, all the members of our troupe study and dive into the production of art works and improve their artistic skills to their heart's content in the nice ferro-concrete building erected in the heart of Musashino thanks to the respected Leader's warm fatherly solicitude.

We are making a contribution to the great cause of the unification of the fatherland through the development of our national art even in this alien land, with a great pride in being the artists of the Republic. For us there are no greater happiness and honour than this.

The respected Leader awarded the People's Prize and a gold medal, the highest honour to the scientists and artists of the Republic, to the grand music and dance epic "Under the Sunshine of the Fatherland." As for myself, I was awarded the title of Merited Artiste which is more than I deserve.

I wonder how I can repay the paternal Leader for his great favour and immeasurable solicitude shown to me, but I am firmly determined to devote myself more energetically, as befit a Red artist, to the struggle for the earliest unification of the fatherland, the supreme task of our nation, by adding a splendid lustre to the lofty, revolutionary ideas of the respected Leader on this land.

"Solely Correct Way Everyone Should Follow"

Today the world revolutionary people and numerous progressive personages speak highly of the idea of Juche of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and the line of the independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, the embodiments of the idea, as an "idea that has made a great contribution to the development of Marxism-Leninism" and as the "key to the victory in revolution."

Cherif Sekou, Head of the government delegation of the Republic of Guinea, who attended the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea said as follows:

"Premier Kim Il Sung has set forth an original line by applying creatively Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea.

"A nation can build an independent country only when it follows the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance, self-defence created by Premier Kim Il Sung. The idea of Juche, we think, is an idea that made an outstanding contribution to Marxism-Leninism."

Elias Manuit Cameros, Chairman of the Venezuelan National Liberation Front and Commander of the Armed Forces of National Liberation of Venezuela, said as follows: "Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas are my text-book. The revolutionaries of our country are learning the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung... Because we can win victory only when we learn from his revolutionary ideas. That is why the peoples of the whole world are learning Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of Juche. And the very torchlight lit by Comrade Kim Il Sung illumines today and will illumine forever in the future all the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The wise and great idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung becomes a beacon for all the oppressed peoples who are fighting."

Australian Journalist Wilfred Burchett said as follows: "The way of the idea of Juche put forward by Premier Kim Il Sung is the solely correct and wisest way everyone should follow in the international communist movement and the anti-imperialist struggle....

"Everything I saw, everything I heard and everything I learned has convinced me that the way of the idea of Juche taken by Korea is right. The idea of Juche is certainly a correct idea.

"This idea is an idea put forth by Premier Kim Il Sung in very difficult circumstances and a great product of the protracted struggle in which the policy of self-reliance and independence had to be pursued on account of the objective situation. If there is any one who entertains a doubt about this just idea of tackling all problems in revolution and construction independently in conformity

with the specific conditions of one's country and by relying on one's own efforts, let us tell him to come to Korea and see for himself the great reality which has been brought about by the embodiment of the idea of Juche."

A Malian friend said: "The idea of Juche set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung is a most important and most decisive contribution to Marxism-Leninism.... The idea of Juche is the most revolutionary line for the people who are determined to fight. The idea of Juche is the revolutionary idea that should be embodied by all the revolutionaries in the world. ...The key to all the victories of revolution, I believe, lies in the very idea of Juche."

Walterio Piero, Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Chile and Chilean representative to the Executive Secretariat of the Tricontinental People's Solidarity Organization, said: "We revolutionaries should learn from and follow the valuable idea of Juche set forth directly by Premier Kim Il Sung. Only when each country follows it, will it be able to successfully push ahead with the revolution by its own strength, like Korea that shed a lustre in the East. The idea of Juche of Comrade Kim Il Sung, therefore, constitutes a priceless banner for us revolutionaries."

Chagresse Chukerlema, Representative of the Zimbabwe African People's Union in Algiers said in his statement: "Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of Juche pulsates with the unshaken constancy and determination of a revolutionary and firm confidence in one's own strength and a strong optimistic spirit for victory. Nothing is mightier than believing in one's own strength in making revolution." Then he stressed:

"The Zimbabwe people know well that the Korean people could defeat the Japanese imperialists and the U.S. imperialists and make miraculous achievements in economic construction after the war, because they displayed the spirit of self-reliance under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution. The situation of today demands us revolutionaries of establishing Juche as never before.

"In this respect, Premier Kim Il Sung said as follows:

'Only by firmly establishing Juche, can each country repudiate flunkeyism and dogmatism and creatively apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of other countries to suit its historical conditions and national peculiarities and solve its own questions entirely for itself on its own responsibility by discarding the spirit of relying on others and displaying the spirit of self-reliance, and, accordingly, carry on its revolutionary cause and construction work with success.' This words of his are of tremendous universal significance not only for the Korean people, but also the peoples of all the countries on the

globe, the peoples of the fighting countries in particular."

Quoting the words of Premier Kim Il Sung: "The decisive factor in victory in the struggle against imperialist reaction, however, is the internal forces of the country concerned. Although foreign support is important in the war against alien aggressors, it plays, to all intents and purposes, no more than a secondary role. When the internal forces are not prepared in each country, its revolutionary struggle cannot emerge victorious no matter how great the foreign support may be," Drasa, Representative of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement, said as follows:

"We have come to have a firm conviction that a small country or a small nation can win victory in revolution when it is armed with his idea of Juche."

Saying that Korea is a "country of Juche," the delegate of the Workers' Centre of Uruguay, pointed out as follows: "Even under unfavourable conditions, Korea sets an example to the world. It owes to the genius leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the vitality of his idea of Juche. Now I have come to know what Juche really means. The word Juche should enter into the encyclopedia."

Numerous foreign friends expressed their impressions after they saw and heard in Korea about the great vitality of the idea of Juche which is brilliantly embodied in our country.

Mapolagama Bipulasara, Vice-Chairman of the Ceylon People's Korea Friendship Association, said: "I have visited many countries but have never seen such a wonderful country as Korea. Korea, I think, is the only country in the world which, though not big, is advancing steadfastly along the road of independence and self-sustenance."

Carlos Torre Flores, special correspondent of journal "de America Latina" in Europe, stressed: "Premier Kim Il Sung creatively applies Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea. The Korean people can proudly say that their country is independent in literal sense of the word. Korea is a state self-sustaining in economy; it is

(Continued from page 4)

Today our people sing:

*The blue waters of the Daedong lap
And birds flying in the air sing of
Mangyongdae, at the foot of whose beautiful
hill*

*Stands the time-honoured home of revolution,
Mangyongdae, at the foot of whose beautiful
hill*

*Stands the time-honoured home of revolution.
Over the native place of Marshal Kim Il Sung,
Who fought upholding his long family
tradition*

*Of patriotism with red blood of revolution,
A new spring has dawned amid his love.
Over the native place of Marshal Kim Il Sung,*

also independent in politics and ideology. The Korean people are capable of defending their fatherland by themselves. This is the very great lesson what we have learnt in Korea, and this gives encouragement to our struggle for liberation."

Francisco Marroquin, Representative of the Uprising Armed Forces of Guatemala, stated: "The great successes the Korean people have achieved with a spirit of self-reliance are attributed to the idea of Juche of the great Leader of the Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung. Thus Korea has established an independent economy and has built up self-defence power."

Referring to the correctness of the line of independent economy, Dunia Marc, head of the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Chad, said as follows:

"Independence without self-sustaining economy is no more than an empty word. It is because the Korean people have built an independent economy that Korea could put into practice her political desire without being actually interfered by any outside forces.... You can proudly say that you not only have the independent national economy but follow the independent line politically. This proves the correctness of Comrade Kim Il Sung's thoughts. We sincerely pay glory to him."

Ize Aye-Omoregie, Chairman of Nigeria-Korea Friendship Association, said: "Today the whole land of Korea has been converted into an impregnable fortress, and the entire people are armed. If anyone dare to start a war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it is tantamount to striking his instep.

"The entire Korean people, rallied rock-firm around Premier Kim Il Sung, are bringing about a new upsurge in socialist construction, with a hammer or sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other. They are preparing themselves so as to return hundred and thousand times greater retaliation to the enemy if the latter pounces upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea....They have built by their own efforts a fortress that no one can attack.

"The whole land of Korea is an impregnable fortress."

*A new spring has dawned amid his love.
In the snowstorms of the 15-year-long anti-
Japanese armed struggle,*

*This place he forgot at no time.
His fight for the new spring of the country
Has borne flowers on this land today.
His fight for the new spring of the country
Has borne flowers on this land today.*

Indeed, Mangyongdae where the great Leader was born and passed his childhood is a cradleland of revolution, the place limitlessly precious and dear to the hearts of the Korean people, lending a great encouragement to a large number of revolutionaries in the world.

Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution, will live forever in the hearts of our people shining brightly with the prosperity of the fatherland.

U.S. IMPERIALISM IS TARGET No. 1 IN THE STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES OF WHOLE WORLD

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"No place on earth is clear of the tentacles of aggression stretched out by U.S. imperialism and no country is free from the menace of U.S. imperialist aggression. U.S. imperialism extends its talons of aggression to all parts and all countries of the world—Asia and Europe, Africa and Latin America and big and small countries."

U.S. imperialism which had been engaged in incessant aggression and brigandish plunder of foreign countries since the first day of its appearance on the arena of history seized leadership in the capitalist world after the 2nd World War, became the ringleader of world imperialism and stretched out its tentacles of aggression all over the world in pursuit of a reckless ambition for world conquest.

In particular, today the U.S. imperialists are perpetrating aggressive machination more undisguisedly all over the world in an attempt to find a way out of the impending doom in aggression and war stepping up armament drive.

U.S. imperialism, while further expanding its armament for aggressive war, has set up more than 2,000 military bases in over 90 countries and many areas on the globe constantly keeping there its own aggressor troops 1,500,000 strong.

At the same time, U.S. imperialism is dragging all the reactionary forces of the world into the execution of its war policy.

In particular, U.S. imperialism has revived and rearmed Japanese militarism in Asia and West German militarism in Europe to use them as its "shock troops" in aggression.

In this way, U.S. imperialism, while running amuck in preparing for a new aggressive war, is engaged in aggressive war and subversive activities against the socialist countries and other progressive countries everywhere in the world, and incessantly meddling in other countries' internal affairs by force of arms. Particularly in recent years U.S. imperialism has intensified its aggression and subversive manoeuvres against the socialist countries.

The basic strategy of the U.S. imperialists at the present stage for invading the socialist countries and progressive countries of the world is to swallow up, among others, divided or small countries one by one while refraining as far as possible from worsening

their relations with big countries and avoiding confrontations with them. And in this connection, the U.S. imperialists are directing their spearhead of aggression particularly to Viet Nam, Korea and other Asian countries.

The aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists in Viet Nam is a major link in their policy of world aggression based on such a divide-and-beat strategy. The U.S. imperialists have hurled in South Viet Nam their own aggressor troops over 500,000 strong and a great number of mercenary troops of their puppet and satellite countries including the troops of the South Korean puppet army and stepped up their brutal genocidal operations there. At the same time they are continuously committing brigandish acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists are running wild to start another aggressive war in Korea.

Their machinations of igniting another war in Korea reached the gravest stage with the incident of the enemy's armed spy ship "Pueblo" as a momentum. The brigandish U.S. imperialists intruded the armed spy ship into the territorial waters of our country to conduct espionage and provocative activities. Then the U.S. imperialists, while making a fuss in an attempt to conceal their crimes, reinforced their aggressor forces and puppet army in South Korea on an extensive scale, brought in a large quantity of military equipment, and embarked on the road of carrying on more open military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

At the same time, in Latin America the U.S. imperialists are desperately manoeuvring against the revolutionary Cuba. Occupying the Cuban territory of Guantanamo, the U.S. imperialists are driving away at military provocation and subversive machinations against the Republic of Cuba and scheming incessantly to blockade Cuba and start another armed invasion of Cuba by whipping up the reactionaries in Latin America.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists are resorting to such sly tactics as to undermine from within those countries that are not so zealous for revolution by stepping up their ideological and cultural penetration into them.

The U.S. imperialists leave no stones unturned in suppressing national-liberation movements of Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and maintain-

ing their strongholds for colonial plunder.

And to this end, the U.S. imperialists resort, above all, to armed intervention and colonial war. The U.S. imperialists resort without hesitation to open armed intervention and aggressive war, revealing nakedly their true colour as brigands, once any of their puppet regimes shakes to its foundation and their colonial domination faces a crisis.

It was in this manner that the U.S. imperialists suppressed the patriotic struggle of the peoples of the Congo (k) and Dominica for national freedom and independence and cruelly massacred a great number of people there. And still in Laos and other countries of three continents the U.S. imperialist aggressors are engaged in armed intervention to put down the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., national-liberation movements of the peoples there.

The U.S. imperialists are also openly turning against the national-liberation movements of the peoples of those countries under the domination of other colonialists; they supply weapons and funds to those colonialists to back up them to squash the national-liberation struggles.

For instance, the U.S. imperialists gave the Portuguese colonialists as much as 1.5 billion dollars of military "aid" in the past ten years to assist the lat-

ter in stepping up their murderous colonial war against the patriots in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea.

The U.S. imperialists try to spoil the independence of newborn independent countries in Asia and Africa and put them again in colonial bondage. To this end, they resort to the means of armed invasion along with economic and cultural penetration. The armed invasion of the Arab nations by the Israeli expansionists at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists is one of the typical examples of the U.S. imperialist policy of armed aggression against the newborn independent countries.

When all their manoeuvres to overthrow the progressive government in the UAR and Syria were frustrated by the peoples there, the U.S. imperialists instigated the Israeli expansionists to start an aggressive war against the Arab countries by surprise and they themselves directly intervened in it by force of arms.

Today the U.S. imperialists continue to supply the Israeli reactionaries with weapons and other war materials, whipping up them to carry on provocative activities against the Arab countries, and viciously manoeuvre to stifle the struggle of the Arab peoples for national independence and new life.

The great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on mutilating U.S. imperialism in all parts of the world is winning active support of the revolutionaries and the revolutionary people of the world



The sinister aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists towards newborn independent countries is in evidence also with their machinations against Cambodia. The U.S. imperialists, much displeased with Cambodia that forges ahead towards independent national development, are violating her territorial integrity and carrying on provocations against her people.

In Yemen, too, the U.S. imperialists supply royalists with weapons egging the latter on to rise in armed revolts in an attempt to overthrow the progressive government there. And they are also ceaselessly committing brigandish aggressive acts in other parts of the world.

In order to sway newborn independent national states to the Right, the U.S. imperialists are more undisguisedly conducting various subversive and undermining activities and plotting to overthrow those states.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists have penetrated into the newborn independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America with 'aid' as a bait to meddle in their internal affairs and, having bribed and whipped together reactionaries, are engineering reactionary military coups more frequently in some newborn independent states. By so doing, they plot to sway these countries to the Right and detach them from the anti-imperialist front one by one."

Of the newborn independent states, those following the anti-imperialist independent line are regarded by the U.S. imperialists as the major targets in their undermining and subversive activities.

In 1966, the U.S. "CIA" directly staged a military coup in Ghana to overthrow the then progressive government. It is also a well-known fact that in 1964 the U.S. imperialists organized a military coup and overturned the Goulart government of Brazil which had advocated the maintenance of its diplomatic relation with Cuba in defiance of the U.S. imperialist intervention. The U.S. imperialists made vain attempts to stage military coups also in other newborn independent states such as Cambodia, Syria and the UAR.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists practice on the economic weakness of newborn independent states; they offer "aid" as a bait to tie those states with political strings, seize their economic arteries and bribe the reactionary ruling circles there; in this way they try to sway those states to the Right.

Such aggressive nature of the so-called "aid"

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revolutionary ideas, the people in North and South Korea will smite our sworn enemies, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, and unify the fatherland, and hoist the red flag of socialism in all parts of our land of three thousands ri."

In particular, the South Korean people have courageously risen in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, taking arms in their hands, saying: "Our fatherland should be unified by the socialist system of the North led by respected Premier Kim Il Sung. For this, we must drive out the American devils by

policy of the U.S. imperialists was brought to light when they offered a "food aid" to the UAR demanding her to give up her anti-Israeli policy in return.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"All these facts bespeak that U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war and the most ferocious common enemy of mankind. U.S. imperialism is target No. 1 in the struggle of the peoples of the whole world."

As long as there exists imperialism, the world can never live in peace nor can aggression and war disappear.

It is the most urgent task raised today before the peoples of the socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the whole world that they should concentrate the spearhead of struggle on imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, to check and foil its policy of aggression and war. The peoples of the whole world must form the anti-U.S. common front and mutilate U.S. imperialism by dealing successive blows at it everywhere in the world.

Only by so doing, can they secure world peace and gain national liberation, independence, victory of democracy and socialism.

Today the doom of the U.S. imperialists is sealed; they are inevitably going downhill.

In Asia, Africa, Latin America and elsewhere in the world, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are suffering heavy blows due to powerful resistance of the peoples.

The U.S. imperialists, therefore, are desperately stepping up their aggressive and war machinations in an attempt to extricate themselves from the sealed doom.

But, the intensified aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists only disclose their vulnerability as much.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the people of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."

The Korean people, standing face to face with U.S. imperialism on the eastern outpost of the socialist camp, will hasten the final victory of the Korean revolution by continuously intensifying the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and will struggle resolutely for the triumph of the common cause of the peoples of the whole world fighting for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

our efforts."

The colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and its stooges in South Korea will be put to an end by the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people who are arming themselves firmly with the Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary ideas and the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party, and the day will surely come when the South Korean people, too, will lead a free, happy life under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the unified fatherland with the flag of the Republic being hoisted.

We Express Firm Solidarity with African Peoples in Their Struggle for Freedom and Independence

April 15 is the "Day of Freedom of Africa."

Marking the day, the Korean people, together with the revolutionary peoples of the world, extend warm militant greetings to the African peoples who are waging an untiring struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racialism and for freedom and independence.

Since December, 1958 when the Conference of the African People appealed for complete liberation of Africa, the peoples of this Continent have won tremendous successes in their struggle for national independence and freedom.

The peoples of Algeria, Guinea, the Congo (B), Tanzania, Mauritania and many other countries which already won independence are waging an active struggle to liquidate the aftermaths of colonialism and consolidate national independence under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

And the peoples of the countries still under imperialist-colonial rule are unfolding an strenuous struggle, taking arms in their hands, for the liberation of their countries and national independence.

The peoples of many African countries including Angola, the Congo (K), Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and Zimbabwe are spreading the flames of armed struggle to wider areas, delivering heavy blows to the imperialist-colonialists.

The anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle of the African peoples is a link in the whole chain of the sacred liberation struggles of the oppressed and humiliated peoples of the world and at the same time it constitutes one of the principal revolutionary forces of our times for burying imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people instructed as follows: **"Imperialism is making desperate attempts to retain its former positions and restore its lost ground. As the fatal hour of imperialism is drawing nearer, the struggle is becoming more intensified. That is why the peoples cannot but continue their struggle, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism, till imperialism is completely wiped off the surface of the earth."**

The imperialists led by U.S. imperialism are brutally suppressing the growing-national liberation struggles of the African peoples in these regions, offering dollars and weapons to the

Portuguese colonialists and the racists of South Rhodesia and South Africa and binding them together militarily.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists draw even South Korea's Pak Jung Hi traitors, their most faithful puppets, in their aggressive manoeuvres against Africa.

Under the instructions of their master, U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have not only sent tens of thousands of cannon fodder to the war of aggression in South Vietnam but also dispatched "guerilla warfare experts" to the South Rhodesia's Smith clique and the South African racists. By so doing, they are taking an active part in the U.S. imperialist aggressive machinations.

The U.S. imperialists worm their way into newly-independent nations with "aid" as a bait, meddle in the internal affairs of those nations and bribe and whip together the local reactionaries to stage frequently reactionary coup d'etats. Thus they attempt to set these countries adrift towards the Right and estrange them one by one from the anti-imperialist front.

All these facts bespeak well that the U.S. imperialists are the very heinous enemy of all the African peoples and the target No. 1 in their struggle.

The African peoples can achieve national independence, liberation and freedom only when they unite the anti-imperialist forces to take the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint action, isolate U.S. imperialism to the largest possible extent and deal blows at it and mutilate it in all parts, to which it stretches out its tentacles of aggression.

The Korean people who are struggling to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and achieve the independent unification of the fatherland will in the future too, as in the past, extend active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the African peoples who are fighting resolutely against the colonialists headed by U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the peoples of the whole world.

The Korean people are firmly convinced that the African peoples will emerge victorious without fail in the just struggle for wiping out the imperialists, colonialists and racists headed by the U.S. imperialists and achieving complete liberation and freedom of Africa.

Hail to National Holiday of Tanzanian People

The Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Tanzanian people who mark the 5th anniversary of their national holiday on April 26.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes the Tanzanian people have achieved under the leadership of President Julius K. Nyerere in the state building since national independence as over their own.

In the past five years, the Tanzanian people have waged a strenuous struggle to develop the national economy under the banner of self-reliance, smiting the incessant imperialist and colonialist manoeuvrings of aggression and subversion.

In the course of the struggle of materializing the tasks of the "Arusha Declaration" the Tanzanian people confiscated and nationalized foreign insurance companies and foodstuffs firms as well as the foreign banks, which had seized considerable wealth of the country.

By tapping domestic resources, they have newly built numerous factories and enterprises to produce on their own various daily necessities which had to be imported in the past.

Meanwhile, the management of the co-operative farms' economy has remarkably improved in the field of agriculture with the result that not a few success has been scored in the agricultural production.

At schools, the pupils are taught in their mother tongue, and numerous native cadres are being trained for the development of country's economy and culture. Pursuing the peace-loving foreign policy of non-alignment, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania fights against imperialism, colonialism and racialism and for the ultimate liberation and unity of Africa and endeavours for the solidarity between the Asian and African peoples.

The Tanzanian Government and people extend their support and firm solidarity to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent uni-

fication of the fatherland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, said as follows: **"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people give full support to this just stand of the Tanzanian Government and people and warmly congratulate you on all the successes you have made."**

By embodying superbly the great idea of Juche of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in all domains of socialist construction — politics, economy, culture and military affairs, our people have achieved great successes.

Last year alone, our industry developed in very high tempo. Agriculture, too, reaped an unprecedented bumper crop despite of an unusual, severe drought.

The industrialization of the country and the technical revolution have been pushed ahead speedily and defence upbuilding as well as economic construction has been further stepped up and, as a result, a big stride has been effected in making preparations for meeting actively the great revolutionary event, the unification of the fatherland, after driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea.

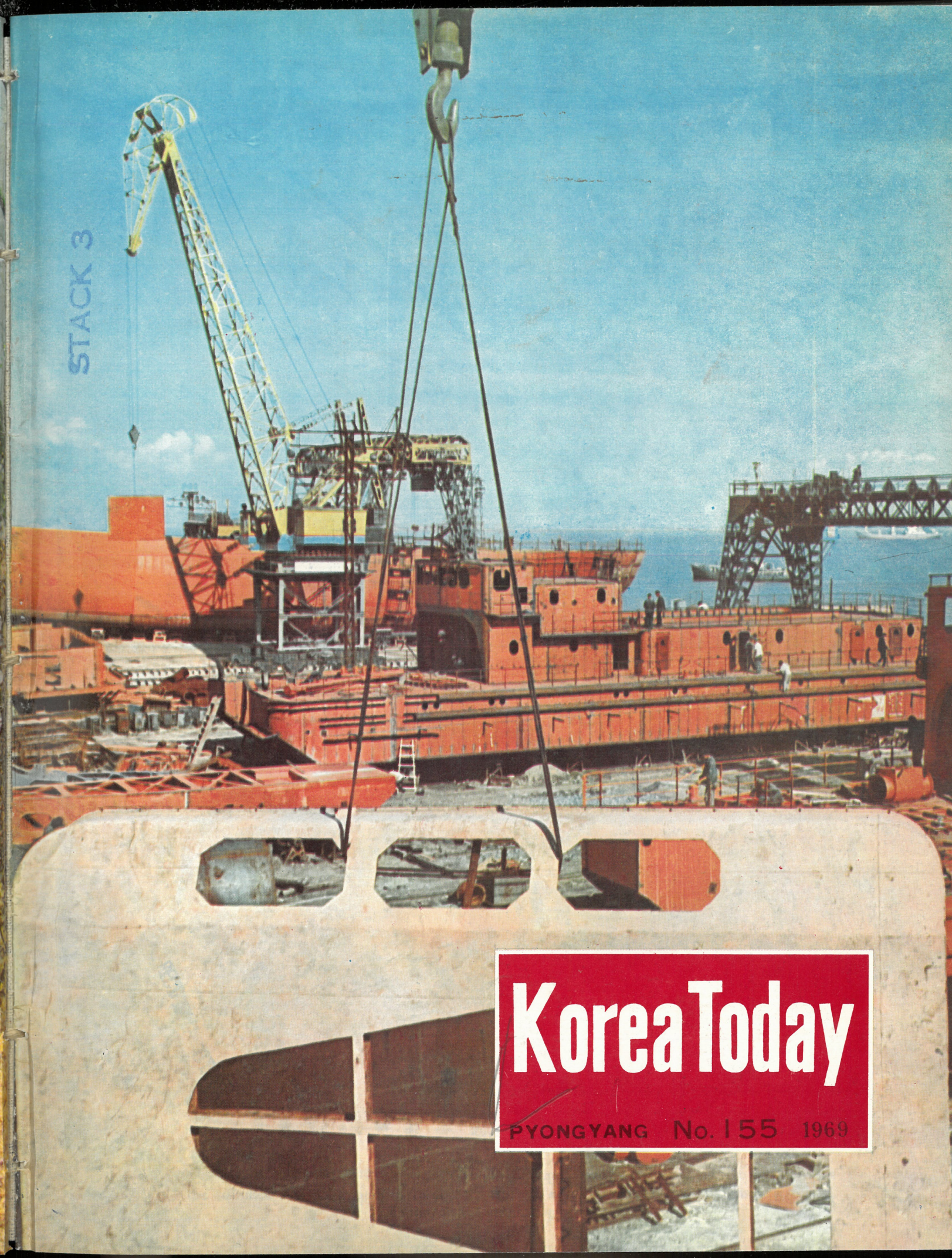
This year, too, our people are pushing ahead with the grand Chollima march, taking to their hearts the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"It is the revolutionary mettle of our heroic people that they do not yield to difficulties and rest on their laurels but make continuous advance and continuous innovations for new victories."**

The Korean people who are faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung's great line of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, the line that calls for the peoples of all the countries making revolution to join in mutilating the U.S. imperialists in all parts, will always march forward hand in hand with the Tanzanian people in the common struggle for the independent development of the country against imperialism and colonialism.



During the late Fatherland Liberation War the South Korean people did everything in their power to assist our heroic Korean People's Army which advanced southward wiping out the U.S. imperialist aggressors

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